The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO 7606.—VOL. XLVI. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1862. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th instant, at her residence, Wollon, Hunter River, Mrs. Joseph H. Bettington, of a daughter.

On the 15th instant, at her residence, Glebe Road, Mrs. R. Cohen, of a son.

On Thursday, the 16th October, at her residence, Narrabri, Namoi River, Mrs. A. Goldman, of a daughter.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, 16, Crown-street, Miller's Point, Mrs. H. R. Webb, of a son.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. John C. Yeo, of a son, still-born.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, George-street South, Mrs. S. de Groen, of a son.

On the 20th instant, at King-street, Sydney, Mrs. J. Perry, of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at her residence, No. 11, Liverpool-street, Mrs. George Palmer, of a son.

On the 21st instant, at Petersleigh, Cook's River Road, Mrs. M. Metcalfe, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, October 11th, at St. Matthew's Church, Albury, by the Rev. S. Fox, incumbent of Tumut, the Rev. Marcus Blake Brownrigg (incumbent of Forbes, Lachlan district), eldest son of Captain M. F. Brownrigg, R.N., to Georgiana Eliza, second daughter of the late Captain Shapcote, R.N., of Stoke, Devonshire, England.

On the 18th instant, at the Zinc House, Sutton Forest, by the Rev. T. Horton, Thomas Nicholson, fourth son of Captain John Nicholson, to Charlotte Horton, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Horton, Sutton Forest.

DEATHS.

On the 4th instant, at Willow Glen, Rushcutter's Bay, after a few hours' illness, of croup, Emma Jane, aged 2 years and 6 months; and on the 13th instant, at her grandparent's residence, Surrey-street, Darlinghurst, also of croup, Sarah Ann, aged 4 years and 11 months; the beloved children of Thomas and Eliza Godbee, of Rushcutter's Bay.

On the 14th of October, at her residence, Campbelltown, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Robert Brooksbank, in the fiftieth year of her age, leaving a husband and two children to deplore their loss.

On the 21st October, at her late residence, No. 145, Clarence-street, Mrs. Julia Nixon, relict of the late William Nixon, aged 55 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTERCOLONIAL ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS leave with the English Mail for New Zealand Ports, as under:—

LORD ASHLEY, EDWARD WHEELER, commander, for Auckland, about 15th November.

PRINCE ALFRED, W. WOODS, commander, for Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Port Cooper, Otago, Bluff, and Taranaki, 16th November.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

Grafton Wharf, October 21st, 1862.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—BALCLUTHA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

To HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7; and COLLAROY, FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11.

To CLARENCE TOWN.—ILLALONG, THURSDAY, 30th, at 7 a.m.

To MANNING RIVER.—DIAMANTINA, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.

To BRISBANE direct.—WILLIAMS, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.

To GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON.—EAGLE, 48 hours after arrival.

To NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.—RANGATIRA, SATURDAY, 1st November, at 5 p.m.

From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The SAMSON, and the IPSWICH, daily.

From BRISBANE to MARYBOROUGH and ROCKHAMPTON.—TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, 28th October, and 11th November.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL PER H. R. N. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—A REDUCTION of One Shilling per Bale will be made by this Company to Shippers of Wool by their Steamers, from and after this date; and a further Reduction will be made to shippers of one thousand bales or more during the season.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s offices, 17th October.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of October:—

FROM SYDNEY:

On MONDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.

On WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.

On THURSDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.

On SATURDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.

A steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct every WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m.

FROM MORPETH:

On MONDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.

On TUESDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

On THURSDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.

On FRIDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Office, foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER. THIS (Wednesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

TO-MORROW (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—The steamship GRAFTON, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—KIAMA, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.

MERIMBULA.—KIAMA, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.

CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

MORUYA and WOGONGO (Gulf Diggings).—KEMBLA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

KIAMA.—HUNTER, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.

SHOALHAVEN.—HUNTER, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.

ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THIS DAY.

From SYDNEY ...... At 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA At 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY.

From SYDNEY ...... At 9 a.m., and 1, 4, and 6 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA At 7 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.

Return cabin, 2s. 6d. Steerage return, 1s. 6d., being NINEPENCE each way.

Refreshments on board at moderate charges.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER.—The PREMIER, running every day, leaving

Circular Quay	Woolloomooloo	Watson's Bay
10·15 and 2·15.	10·30 and 2·30.	8·30 a.m., 12,
	Fare 6d.	and 5 p.m.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY.—Fare, 1s. Children, 6d.—PHANTOM leaves Elliott's Wharf,

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10.15, 2.15, 6.0	10.30, 2.30	8.15, 12.0. 5.0

S. H. WILSON, agent.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The DOVE, TO-MORROW EVENING. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, THIS EVENING.

FOR the TWEED RIVER.—The FRANCIS GEORGE. For freight or passage apply on board, Patent Slip.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The REGION BIRD. Apply on board, Roddam and Leslie's Wharf.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER, going to PELICAN TREE and LISMORE.—The schooner COMMERCE, receiving cargo, sails TO-MORROW EVENING. Apply on board, at Pacific Wharf, or W. WRIGHT.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The schooner GIPSY, A. BARTER, master, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf; or to J. HARPUR, George-street.

MORETON BAY.—Schooner DART. For freight apply E. LOWTHER, Commercial Stores, Sussex-st.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The DON JUAN, ARNOLD, master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and have quick despatch.

For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT DENISON.—☞ The favourite regular trader BUONAPARTE, J. W. ROBB, commander (now hourly expected), will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The splendid A1 fast-sailing clipper schooner COLONIST, C. CROFT, commander, is now fast receiving cargo and will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to Captain CROFT, on board, Commercial Wharf; or to HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., Spring-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FIRST and only VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The clipper schooner YARRA will sail positively on FRIDAY next. Has room for 20 tons light freight, if engaged at once.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the Captain, on board; or to BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.—The MARY SMITH, J. L. LEDDRA, commander, on THURSDAY first.

For passage only apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The fine first-class ship SEA BREEZE, 685 tons register, Captain T. R. HARRY.

For light freight and passage apply to GEORGE STABLER, 105, Kent-street North.

FOR PORT COOPER.—The brig MOUNTAIN MAID, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive immediate dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND (the nearest port to the Coromandel Gold-fields).—☞ The unrivalled clipper barque ALICE CAMERON, J. G. BARRON, commander, is now fast loading, and will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage, apply on board at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—☞ The first vessel away will be the unrivalled clipper brig SPRAY, J. M. WATT, commander. She will positively clear at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will, therefore, please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature. Intending passengers will do well to inspect the arrangements of this vessel.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR OTAGO.—The A1 American clipper ship SILAS GREENMAN, 1800 tons burthen.

☞ Passengers by this ship must be on board on THURSDAY next. Only a few berths disengaged.

Apply to THOMAS, ROW, NORTON, and CO., Circular Quay.

FOR DUNEDIN, OTAGO.—The favorite clipper schooner JANE LOCKHART, Captain CLULOW, now daily expected, will again be dispatched one week after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE.—The clipper schooner BLACK DOG, Captain LINKLATER, having a large portion of her cargo ready for shipment, will meet with immediate despatch.

For freight or passage, apply to

R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The fine fast-sailing barque AMALIA, 363 tons register, J. D. OLDEJANS, master.

For light freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf. 29th September, 1862.

FOR CALLAO.—The fine fast-sailing ship ERIN GO BRAH, GEORGE BORLASE, commander, will sail on or about 22nd instant. This vessel has splendid accommodation for a limited number of passengers, for which early application is necessary.

Apply to Captain BORLASE, on board, off Neutral Bay; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, Pitt-street North.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—First ship, to sail positively for February Wool Sales.—The well-known A1 Aberdeen clipper ship JASON, 975 tons register, GEORGE STUART, commander, has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will be despatched punctually on 5th November.

This vessel is a favourite one with passengers, has excellent accommodation, and carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply on board, to Captain STUART; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 ship QUEEN BEE, 726 tons register, HENRY BARNETT, commander, will sail for the above port in December. This ship offers first-class accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain BARNETT, on board; or to WOLFEN, BROTHERS, 21, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The well-known A1 13 years ship VIMEIRA, 942 tons register, J. B. SWANSON, commander, has all her dead weight engaged, and will sail on 10th December.

For freight or passage apply to Captain SWANSON, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

MR. R. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE OF PASSENGER SHIPS for LONDON, in 1863.

The following A1 clipper ships will be despatched as follows:—

BLACKWALL, 1000 tons, W. HARRISON, commander, on 15th January.

ALFRED, 1400 tons, G. TICKELL, commander, on 10th February.

VERNON, 1000 tons, GIMBLETT, commander, on 10th March.

The accommodation for passengers is unrivalled.

A few second and third cabin passengers will be taken.

J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR CHARTER.—The A. S. N. Co.'s steam-tug BUNGAREE.—TENDERS for the CHARTER of the BUNGAREE will be received at the Company's Office up to TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at noon. Full particulars as to conditions, &c., may be obtained by applying to SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

WANTED, to CHARTER a VESSEL, to proceed to Shanghai, via New Caledonia, or to New Caledonia direct. For particulars, &c., apply to JAMES MACNAMARA, 324, George-street.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.—The undersigned are authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Cincha Islands to the United Kingdom.

BRIGHT, BROTHERS and CO., Melbourne.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted, VESSELS, of any tonnage, to load Bellambi coal in Sydney, for the following ports, viz., Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bombay, Moulmein, San Francisco, and Valparaiso. The undersigned having now the clipper screw collier Beautiful Star running to Bellambi, quick despatch can be guaranteed.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS AND OTHERS.—On and after the 10th proximo, the fast and powerful steamship BREADALBANE will be open to engagements for towing ships to and from sea at lowest possible rates. Apply S. H. WILSON, agent, Circular Quay.

SHIP HELEN WALLACE, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Duguid's Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored, at consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to, or loss of, cargo, after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.

Captain TOWELL will not be responsible for any DEBTS his crew may contract whilst in this port.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, George-street.

SHIP VIMEIRA, from LONDON.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense; and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to, or loss of, cargo, after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

BARQUE CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, FROM LONDON, will discharge at the Grafton Wharf. ☞ Consignees are requested to pass their ENTRIES, and to take notice that the ship will not be responsible for cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf. No claims will be allowed unless notice is given to the Captain prior to the removal of the goods from the wharf.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers.

NOTICE.—The shipping community are informed that the Port of Amoy affords unequalled advantages and facilities for the REPAIR of VESSELS in the Amoy Dock Company's New Granite Dock, which is in complete working order, and capable of receiving vessels of great draught of water, and 300 feet in length.

The Company keep on hand a large supply of timber, spars, iron, copper, and metal sheathing, lumber, paints, and every requisite for repairing and refitting vessels, and the work is done under the superintendence of experienced European shipwrights and smiths. The dock is fitted with caisson gate.

Iron ships requiring to dock for cleaning and painting will find every accommodation in this dock, at reasonable charges.

Good quarters on the premises for crews of vessels of war using the dock.

Amoy, China, June 1862.

TWO good Skiff BOATS, 16 feet and 21 feet long, very cheap. MACBETH, Market Wharf.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

BELLAMY or TURNER.—Call on WILLIAM FARR, 237, Castlereagh-street.

HENRY WILLIAM TWEEN, late of Ware, Hertfordshire, England, is earnestly requested to write to his sister, Mrs. SARAH OSBORNE, Baldock-street, Ware. He will hear of something to his advantage. Or write to Mr. MEDCALF, Kissing Point, Ryde, near Sydney. Anyone giving information to Mr. Medcalf respecting him will much oblige.

JOHN SIMPSON, son of John Simpson, native of Percy Main, Northumberland, England, who is supposed to have been in Sydney about 20 years, and is about 44 years of age, you can hear of your cousin GEORGE SIMPSON, by addressing a letter to the Buninyong Gold Mining Company, Buninyong, Victoria. Any one knowing his whereabouts would oblige by sending his address as above.

JOSEPH MARTIN, late in the employ of R. D. W. LARKIN, Esq., Appin, is earnestly requested to communicate with his Brother HORACE, Post-office, Nulubin, Rockhampton.

MR. THOMAS BARNES.—A LETTER for you at Star Hotel, Macquarie-place.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

Rates of Insurance on goods PER STEAMERS, free of p. average, are as under. To or from

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Brisbane or Ipswich	¾	Auckland (direct)	¾
Wide Bay	¾	Nelson	1
Port Curtis	1	(With ¼ per cent. extra for each subsequent port.)	
Rockhampton	1½		
Port Denison	2		
Melbourne	¾	Clarence River	1
Hobart Town	¾	Newcastle	½

On gold or specie—special.

C. M. SMITH, manager.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Rates of Insurance on goods PER STEAMERS, free of p. average, are as under. To or from

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Brisbane	¾	Auckland (direct)	¾
Wide Bay	¾	Nelson	1
Port Curtis	1	(With ¼ per cent. extra for each subsequent port.)	
Rockhampton	1½		
Port Denison	2		
Melbourne	¾	Clarence River	1
Hobart Town	¾	Newcastle	½

On gold or specie—special.

ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.

INSURANCE BY STEAMERS.—The following are the rates now charged by the Australian General Assurance Company:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Melbourne	¾	Hobart Town	¾
Hunter River	½	Auckland (direct)	¾
Clarence River	1	Nelson	1
Brisbane	¾	(With ¼ per cent. extra for each subsequent port.)	
Maryborough	¾		
Port Curtis	1		
Rockhampton	1¼		

HENRY T. FOX, secretary.

New Pitt-street, 7th October.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., has given the required notice that he is a Candidate for the Office of DIRECTOR in this Company, vacant by the retirement, by rotation, of SAMUEL D. GORDON, Esq.

ROBERT GARRETT, secretary.

Sydney, 21st October, 1862.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of October instant, at noon, to consider the report of the Board of Directors to be then made; to elect a director in the room of J. S. Willis, Esq., who retires by rotation; to elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to consider such other matters as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors, relating to the affairs of the corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors,

B. WOODHOUSE, General Manager.

By the 45th clause of the Deed of Settlement, it is provided that every proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of director shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, fourteen days before the day of election.

Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 8th October, 1862.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that WILLIAM WALKER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Director in this Bank, and has given due notice thereof, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, general manager.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General MEETING of proprietors in this Company will be held at the Phœnix Wharf, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting.

R. MANNING, manager.

Sydney, 9th October.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.—The competitors selected by the Rifle Association to proceed to Melbourne are required to MEET for special practice at the Volunteer Rifle Range, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, and FRIDAY, 24th, at 2 p.m. sharp each day.

It is most important all should be present.

W. HARBOTTLE, Captain.

New South Wales Rifle Association, Sydney, October 20th.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.—New South Wales v. Victoria.—Persons collecting subscriptions to defray the expenses of the N. S. Wales representatives are requested to send their lists, with the amounts collected, to the undersigned, at the Volunteer Club, on THURSDAY next, by 4 30 p.m.

JAMES R. FAIRFAX, Hon. Sec.

NO. 3 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—The Company Match for prize-shooting will take place TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 6.30 a.m.

JAMES R. FAIRFAX, Captain.

SUBURBAN BATTALION VOLUNTEER RIFLES. Officers commanding Companies are desired to MEET at the Volunteer Club THIS DAY, at quarter-past 4 p.m., to take into consideration the desirability of celebrating the majority of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Officers commanding companies in the Sydney Battalion, are respectfully invited to attend.

CHARLES W. EASTWOOD, Captain.

NOTICE.—UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—A Branch of this Bank will be opened immediately at ROCKHAMPTON, Queensland.

JOHN F. M'MULLEN, Inspector and General Manager.

17th October, 1862.

THE CREDITORS of Mr. JAMES DEAN, late of Macquarie-place, merchant, are requested to meet at the office of Mr. Robert Gilfillan, in Macquarie-place aforesaid, THIS DAY, the 22nd October instant, at half-past 2 in the afternoon, when a statement of his affairs will be laid before them. ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, 120, Elizabeth-street, 18th October.

VICTORIA CLUB.—NOTICE.—A Balloting MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th October, from 12 to 3 o'clock p.m. By order of the Committee,

W. H. CATLETT, secretary.

I. O. O. F., MANCHESTER UNITY.—A General MEETING of the members of the society will be held at the Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, 23rd instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration matters connected with the contemplated demonstration in honour of the 21st anniversary of the Prince of Wales' birthday.

CHAS. LANGFORD, P. G. M.
JOSEPH COLEMAN, P. D. G. M.
F. REYLING, P. C. S.

MASONIC.—The regular Monthly CONVOCATION of Mark Masters' Lodge, 25 E. C., will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock precisely. C. BEAVER, secretary.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Dr. WOOLLEY will meet his CLASSES THIS EVENING, at the usual hours.

SINGING CLASSES.—The new Elementary Class at the School of Arts are requested to meet on THURSDAY EVENING, instead of next Monday; and those who have hitherto met on Thursday, are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at St. James' School, Castlereagh-street.

C. CHILZETT.

PADDINGTON.—A Public MEETING on behalf of Wesleyan Missions to the Heathen will be held in the Paddington Wesleyan Church THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. The chair will be taken at half-past 6 for 7 o'clock. A collection will be made.

LACHLAN and LAMBING FLAT.—Four of the Victorian Line of American Waggons leave ALLEN'S Express Office, 673, George-street South, Haymarket, TO-MORROW, taking merchandise and passengers.

Two for LAMBING FLAT.
Two for LACHLAN.

ALL KINDS of CLOTHING and REGIMENTALS bought at 547, George-st., Haymarket, 150, Pitt-st.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. William Dind.

Upper Boxes............One Shilling.

The last night but three of the distinguished and eminent artiste

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN,

who will appear This Evening in one of his most finished and able performances, namely,

BEVERLEY,

in the affecting domestic tragedy of

THE GAMESTER.

Supported by Mr. H. N. Warner, Mrs. Charles Poole, and the best selected company in Australia.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, October 22nd, The performances will commence with Edward Moore's pathetic tragedy of

THE GAMESTER.

Beverley .... Mr. Barry Sullivan.

To conclude with the admired farce, called

THE COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED AT LAST.

Lord Dundreary .... Mr. G. H. Rogers.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Thursday, will be repeated the tragedy of

OTHELLO,

in which Mr. Barry Sullivan will appear in his great part of "Iago;" a character in which he stands unrivalled on the modern stage.

FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.

LYCEUM THEATRE, York-street.—Dress circle, 4s.; parquette, 2s.; gallery, 6d.; pit, 1s.

Great Attraction.

Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM

in her wonderful characters of

ANNE CATHERICK and LAURA FAIRLIE,

in the extraordinary and thrilling drama of

THE WOMAN IN WHITE,

which will be produced with new scenery and effects,

WEDNESDAY, October 22nd, and every evening until further notice, will be presented the wonderful drama (from Wilkie Collins' remarkable novel) entitled,

THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

To conclude with the laughable farce of the

COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED AT LAST.

Doors open at a quarter-past 7; performance commence at 8 precisely; Box Office open from 11 till 3 daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Grand FESTIVAL NIGHT, on THURSDAY October 23rd.

Under the patronage and presence of the WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS, being the LARGEST AND MOST INFLUENTIAL BODY OF CITIZENS in New South Wales.

On which occasion the Queen of Comedy

MISS JOEY GOUGENHEIM

will appear, supported by the most complete and effective corps dramatique in the colonies.

Boxes and seats can be secured daily, from 11 to 3, at the Box Office.

KREITMAYER'S AUSTRALIAN TUSSAUD'S GALLERY OF WAX LIFE-MODELS, (Pitt-street, next to Mr. Norris's),

Is daily visited by delighted hundreds.

Subjects:—Two magnificent groups of the lamented explorers, BURKE, WILLS, and KING!

☞ GARDINER, the notorious bushranger.

☞ EMMET, the Irish patriot, before execution.

THE FIRST SETTLER, &c., &c., &c.

Admission, 1s.; children, 6d.

THE GRAND MOVING DIORAMA OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION

SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET.

Opening Night, WEDNESDAY, October 29th.

Under distinguished patronage.

Particulars in future advertisements.

BAZAAR, BAZAAR.—Bazaar at the TEMPERANCE HALL every day this week, at 12 o'clock.

ALL KINDS of Useful and Ornamental WORK at the Temperance Bazaar.

DR. LEE'S PRIZE ESSAYS and other Temperance Literature, for SALE, at the Bazaar.

VOLUNTEER and GERMAN BANDS at the Temperance Bazaar.

NO RAFFLING allowed at the TEMPERANCE BAZAAR. Admission, 1s.; children, 6d.

GREAT EXCITEMENT, THIS NIGHT.—Dissolving Views, at Wesleyan School, Newtown, Lectures.

NEWTOWN.—Dissolving Views, Bunyan's Pilgrims, Natural History, &c., THIS NIGHT.

NEWTOWN.—Splendid View of Garibaldi; Lecture on his career, THIS NIGHT.

NEWTOWN.—Galvanic Battery, Phrenology, Views, THIS NIGHT. Admission 1s.; children 6d.

DANCING.—Mrs. C. READ'S Evening Classes are held on Wednesdays and Fridays. William-st.

IMMENSE Success of Volunteer Rifleman Concert Hall, George-street, opposite Police Office. Admission free.

VOLUNTEER Rifleman Concert Hall.—Greatest galaxy of talent in the colonies. Liquors, bar prices.

VOLUNTEER Rifleman Concert Hall.—Messrs. Smith, Walsh, and Brown, in Character Songs every night.

ST. BARNABAS' ANNUAL SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The Annual Festival of the St. Barnabas' Schools will be celebrated by an EXCURSION to Watson's Bay, in the magnificent steamer KEMBLA, on WEDNESDAY, October 29th. Visitors can obtain tickets for the trip at 2s. each, from Mrs. Barnett, Parramatta-street; Mr. Withington, Glebe; or of the Sunday School Teachers.

N.B.—No refreshments provided for visitors.

LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—The Rev. Dr. STEEL will (D.V.) deliver his fifth lecture to young men and others, in the Free Church, Macquarie-street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject: The Missions of the Bible in many Lands." To be illustrated by diagrams. A collection will be made in aid of a fund for procuring diagrams.

THE DIRECTOR of the BOTANIC GARDENS will commence a course of LECTURES on Botany, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at half-past 4 o'clock p.m., to be continued at the same hour on each succeeding MONDAY and THURSDAY.

The Lectures will be free to the public, and the course will comprise Systematic, Structural, Geographical, and Fossil Botany.

PARRAMATTA ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Mr. W. KING begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Parramatta, that he will open a DANCING ACADEMY, at Mr. N. Paten's, Private Rooms, on WEDNESDAY October 22nd.

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—Until this institution is re-established, Mr. CHARLES MEYMOTT, M.R.C.S., &c., will give advice to the labouring classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 p.m. Terms, 3s. per week, or 9s. per month (medicine included).

Bathurst-street, between George and Pitt streets.

SIR JOHN YOUNG HOTEL.—A MUSICAL UNION is about to be formed at the above Hotel, Gentlemen desirous of joining the same are requested to attend a Preliminary MEETING, to be held THIS EVENING, the 22nd instant, at 8 o'clock.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—How to take a clear life like collodion picture and paint it! How to take carte de visite portraits and print them with success! How to paint a photograph by an easy and approved method! And how to make your own mounts! Mr. BLACKWOOD is prepared to teach either branch. Terms: three pounds in advance. Address Post office, Rushcutter's Bay.

CUSTOM HOUSE HOTEL, Macquarie-place.—JOHN W. ANDREWS begs to inform his friends and the public in general he has taken the above hotel, and trusts, by strict attention, combined with moderate charges, and keeping the best of wines, spirits, &c., to deserve their patronage. N.B.—An ordinary at 1 o'clock daily.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of the undersigned will be CLOSED on SATURDAYS at 1 o'clock, from the 1st November next. JOHN SANDS, bookseller and stationer, 392, George-street.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the DIVIDEND, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, declared at the half-yearly meeting of the above Company, held on the 15th instant, will be payable at the offices of the Company on and after FRIDAY, the 17th of October instant.

By order of the Board,

JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

Sydney, October 16.

THE undersigned have OPENED a BRANCH of their Firm at BRISBANE, Queensland, and are prepared to transact any commercial or agency business that may be entrusted to their care.

BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO.

Melbourne, September 23, 1862.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will REMOVE on 1st January, 1863, to New Stores in Clarence-street, now being erected by Captain Russell. CHURCH, BROTHERS.

N.B.—Their present premises are to LET for one year or more.

IF you want good, cheap Bedding, Iron Bedsteads, or Furniture, just try 161, Kent-street, by Gas-lane.

LONDON.—The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorised to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL.

Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.

Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.

Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

ADVANCES made on WOOL, STOCK, and STATIONS for 1, 2, or 3 years. Apply to ALLEN and BOWDEN, 124, Elizabeth-street.

B. BULL, Bricklayer and Plasterer. General repairs and jobbing, furnace work, whitewashing, colouring, &c. All orders, &c., left at Mr. BAXTER'S, chemist, Brickfield-hill, punctually attended to. Terms moderate.

BELL HANGERS and Brass Finishers.—R. and W. THOMSON, 355, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

CORNS, Bunions, and defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, surgeon-chiropodist, 324, George-st.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist, and Aurist, at home 9 to 1, 2 to 3, 6 to 8. 229, Macquarie-st.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL BOARD OFFICES REMOVED to 165, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street. C. E. ROBINSON, secretary. October 21.

H. R. REID, General Agent for the SALE of all descriptions of Properties and Produce, and for the purchase of Supplies. Prompt sales, at highest market price, and immediate return guaranteed. A trial is solicited from those who have not yet favoured him. 54, New Pitt-street.

HYDE PARK HOUSE, opposite St. James' Church. Elegant Suite of APARTMENTS now vacant.

LIFELIKE PORTRAITS, from 2s. 6d., at PICKERING'S, 612, George-street South.

MADAME JAFFA begs to announce that her terms for instruction on the harmonium are, for two lessons, half-an-hour each, twice a week—£6 6s per quarter. Terms for the pianoforte, as usual, £8 8s per quarter. Alma House, Upper William-street.

MR. W. STANLEY, Professor of Pianoforte, Singing, &c., No. 32, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

MR. BENNETT, Dentist, 54, Wynyard-square, REMOVED from 11, Hunter-street.

MR. J. RUSSELL JONES, solicitor, has REMOVED his offices to 179, Castlereagh street, over A. Lenehan's.

P. M. KIRKHAM, Gas Fitter, Brass Founder, Beer Engine Manufacturer, 56, King-street West.

REMOVAL.—The offices of Mr. WEAVER, Engineer and Architect, from 320, George-street, to Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

REMOVAL.—Mr. H. G. A. WRIGHT, Surgeon, to Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square, second house from Erskine-street.

SUPERIOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, highly coloured and enamelled, from 2s. 6d. STEWART, 267, Pitt-street. Portraits copied.

STOCK and STATIONS.—Money advanced on security of the above. Apply to O. B. EBSWORTH, Circular Quay.

WOOL.—The undersigned is a cash buyer, or will make advances on the season's clip.

JOHN LEVIEN, West Maitland.

WOOL and all descriptions of Colonial Produce purchased or sold. Brokerage one per cent. FREDERICK EBSWORTH, export broker, Exchange-buildings.

W. KING, Pianoforte Maker.—Instruments tuned, repaired, and exchanged on the most reasonable terms. Broadwood and Son's and other first-class makers' pianofortes always on sale. 71, Market-street.

STATIONS and STOCK.—Any amount of money procured or advanced; interest low. FORBES, King-st.

£1 REWARD.—LOST or Stolen on the night of the 9th instant, from Robbins' Paddock at Penrith, one Bay MARE, branded C.B. on both shoulders, star in forehead, large hoofs, rather remarkable. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said mare to the undersigned at Penrith. WILLIAM SIMPSON.

£20 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, on the 9th instant, from the paddock of the undersigned, a brown GELDING, aged, branded JM off shoulder, N over 3 near shoulder. Twenty pounds if stolen, on conviction of the thief; two pounds if strayed, on application to SAMUEL BLACKMAN, Biggs.

LOST, in York-street, between the Freemasons' Hall and Barrack-street, a Brown Paper PARCEL, containing a minute book, sundry accounts, and a cheque. A reward will be given to the finder.

JOHN A. MATHEWS, 55, New Pitt-street.

FOUND, on the Pyrmont Bridge, a NOTE. Any person giving the description of same can recover it, by applying at the toll-house, and paying the expense of this advertisement.

CAUTION.—The public are informed that ten £50 NOTE FORMS of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Nos. 461 to 470, dated 1st January, 1856, having been stolen, payment is stopped at the bank.

EDWARD CRABTREE.—If you do not send a remittance to your wife within three months, she will consider herself free. EMILY CRABTREE.

TO SETTLERS and others.—Wools classed and repacked at one farthing per lb. Damaged wools dried, re-packed, and made merchantable.

FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Exchange-buildings.

A COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Wanted, in a gentleman's family, a few miles from town, a respectable middle-aged single man competent to drive a pair; wages, £52 a-year. Persons answering the above description only can apply to Mr. SENIOR, chemist, George-street, Sydney.

A YOUNG MAN, having a small CAPITAL at command, wishes to enter into some employment, or into some business. F. R., Post Office, Sydney.

A General SERVANT wanted for the country. Apply between 9 and 12, Mrs. DAY, Pyrmont.

BEESWAX, BEESWAX, purchased in small or large quantities. W. LARMER, 313, George-street.

BURWOOD.—HOUSE wanted, at or near Burwood, containing six or seven rooms, &c. M. H., HERALD Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE Wanted for a Single Gentleman in a private family, convenient to Wynyard-square. Address with terms, to X, box 152, Post Office.

COOK and STEWARD.—Wanted, a Man to act in the above capacity, on board the schooner Yarra. Apply on board at the Market Wharf.

DOGCART.—WANTED, to purchase, in good order. State lowest price. S., 423, George-street.

FARM LABOURERS wanted. Apply at Mr. RILEY'S, tailor, King-street, opposite Mrs. Capps, Registry.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Apply to Mrs. J. COOK, corner of Cleveland and Baptist streets, Redfern.

HOTEL.—The advertiser is desirous of renting or purchasing an Hotel in the suburbs or a few miles from town. A business likely to improve with the outlay of a little capital preferred. Address H. R., Royal Hotel.

HORSE.—WANTED, good tempered staunch HACK. Address HORSE, Glebe Post Office.

IN THE COUNTY of CUMBERLAND, or thereabouts.—Wanted, to purchase, a [illegible] HOMESTEAD, with good house, [illegible] convenience to a HOMESTEAD, Parramatta, will meet with attention.

SUBURBAN VILLA.—A first-rate tenant wants a good family Cottage, built or to be built, with about two acres of ground, east of Sydney. Water frontage preferred. Apply to W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

TO Civil Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, Builders, and Contractors.—Wanted, by an energetic man, who has had great experience, an engagement to SUPERINTEND the Construction of Works Generally, such as Bridges (of any description), Docks, Roads, Buildings, Railway and other Works. Testimonials of the highest order from eminent engineers as to ability, &c. Address T. H. T., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a good HAND, for Bathurst. F. GILES and CO., Denison House.

TO BUSHMEN and others.—WANTED, KNEES and CROOKS, at CUTHBERT'S Shipyard.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, one good HAND, for the dress department. Waterloo House, 235, Pitt-st.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted, a BLOCK and some Tools. Apply 142, Liverpool-street East.

TAILOR Wanted. NICOLL, Sydney Cloth Hall.

TAILOR WANTED. NICOLL, 104 and 106, King-street.

TO CARPENTERS.—Wanted, a Butcher's Shop fitted up. Apply 142, Liverpool-street East.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. UPTON, Brisbane and Hill sts., Sheriff's Gardens.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, for a small family, 85, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN, a GENERAL SERVANT. No. 7, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a good Cook, also a House and Parlour-Maid (English). The Home, 195, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Apply to W. WENBAN, 110, South Head Road.

WANTED, Farming MEN. Apply E. LOWTHER, Commercial Stores, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable young woman as HOUSEMAID. City Wine Vaults, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Miss TREEVE, Sunbury House, Cleveland Paddocks.

WANTED, a good PLUMBER—no other need apply. J. PENSON, 351, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable young person as NURSE. Apply to Mrs. GREEN, No. 37, Bent-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD. Apply to T. W. CRAWLEY, Market.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 94, Hunter-street, two doors from Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 13 years old. Apply Mrs. A. SMITH, Bath Lodge, Domain.

WANTED, a BOY, to milk and mind cows, WILLIAM COLLINS, Dowling-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, to make herself generally useful. 115, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, two good JOINERS. Apply to JOSEPH WOODS, Wattle-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a WELL SINKER. Apply between 10 and 11 p.m. to R. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, good CAP MAKERS; also Apprentices. No. 15, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL. Apply Mrs. TARPLEE, next University Hotel, Glebe.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. FLAVELLE, 53, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. CLARK, No. 3, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a Young GIRL as apprentice to the Waistcoat Making. Apply 289, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, to Sell a good COW, just calved. For terms, apply to Mr. DONE, Railway-place.

WANTED, by a MAN accustomed to drive four-in-hand, a Situation. Address DRIVER, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a BOY for a farm. 333, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, by a young Man, a Situation as Groom or Coachman. Address J. F., HERALD Office.

WANTED, all kinds of Left-off CLOTHES, at NORDEN'S, 169, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress for a family. Good references required. Apply at 8, Barrack-street.

WANTED, a single MAN, to work in a store, &c. Apply at 78, King-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to work in a smith's shop, J. THIERING, Ealy and Harper's Wharf.

WANTED, an active BOY; good character indispensable. Apply J. S. NORRIE, 211, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. SPEIRS, 295, George-street.

WANTED, to SELL a good second-hand 5-ton BOAT. Apply No. 5, Gas-lane, Kent-street North.

WANTED, to sell, a first-class MILCH COW. Apply opposite Mr. Smith's, chemist, William-st.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN, as General Servant. Mrs. RICE, 205, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a PANTRY MAID, to wait at table. Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a smart, active LAD. Apply C. BROWN, 95, Sussex-street, next Patent Slip.

WANTED, a Female as General SERVANT. Mrs. BREMNER, 3, College-buildings, Jamison-st.

WANTED, a good COOK. Apply Central Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT (Protestant), Registry Office, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a PLASTERER, to do a small job. A. SHADLER, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a General Female SERVANT. Apply at Lord Nelson, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a useful GIRL. Apply Mrs. THORNTON, corner Burton and Palmer streets.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to be useful. Apply No 84, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable Female as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 175, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Professed COOK. Apply COHEN'S Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a LAD. Apply at BRIDSON'S Hotel, King-street East.

WANTED, a Second COOK, at the Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a General SERVANT who can wash and iron. Mrs. C. MEYMOTT, Bathurst-street, between Pitt and George streets.

WANTED, a Person who understands DRESS-MAKING, by the day. Apply 17, Prince-street, North.

WAITRESS, Cooks, competent Laundress, good General Servants, disengaged, at Mrs. CAPPS' office, King-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT for a small family. Mrs. BARTLETT, 526, George-street, opposite Police Office.

WANTED, by a respectable young person, a SITUATION as HOUSEMAID in a gentleman's family, country preferred. J. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a competent MAN COOK; good wages. Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, corner Kent and Margaret streets.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as General House SERVANT. Apply at the Builders' Arms, Liverpool and Sussex streets.

WANTED, an experienced NURSEMAID. At Mrs. JOSEPHS', 4, King-street West, next to the gunmaker's.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Dress Making. Miss TANNER, 208, Castlereagh-street. No premium required.

WANTED, in a small family, a young Person as COOK and LAUNDRESS, a Protestant preferred. Apply at 246, Pitt-street, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED, for the North Shore, a GIRL, aged about fifteen, to assist in the Nursery and General Housework. Apply at the office of M. BAYLEY, Circular Quay.

WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a SITUATION as HOUSEMAID, in a Protestant family. A. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Companion, or Lady Housekeeper, in a first-class family. Address H. [illegible]

[illegible] elderly WOMAN, as HOUSEMAID. [illegible] STUART RUSSELL, the Ranges, [illegible]

[illegible] Man, to work in a Store, can [illegible] Woolloomooloo Bay. BAKER, good hand in baking, &c., only. [illegible] Office, Petersham, near Sydney. Every care and attention [illegible] and convenience on [illegible] MAN, of good character, who has entirely overlooked. [illegible] to take charge of a horse and work [illegible] would scarcely be [illegible] apply at the office of NORTON and BAR[illegible] [illegible]th-street.

WANTED, to purchase the FURNITURE, &c., of a 7-roomed house, in good order. State lowest cash price, and if suitable will be taken immediately. S., 423, George-street.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, five miles from Sydney, two in family, 11s. to 12s. a week to a suitable person. Mrs. MAY, 351, George-street, opposite Post Office.

WANTED, a thorough business Young MAN, who has a knowledge of bookkeeping and general correspondence, and who is also acquainted with the interior of the colony. One who has been accustomed to a general business preferred. Apply to S. HOFFNUNG and CO., merchants, Wynyard-street.

WANTED, a Situation by a Wine Maker of eighteen years' experience; Wanted Situations for a respectable Married domestic Couple, either in a private house or country store. Wanted, a Hammerman; Carpenter; Surveyor's Men, Farm Servants, married or single; Cooks, male and female; Cooks and Laundresses, General Servants, and useful Boys. HAIGH and BROWN, agents, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, W. W. S. S., No. 18, Botany-street, Surry Hills, to know that Christians meet at the Hebrew School Room, corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets, and at Newtown every first day at 11 o'clock, to break bread and to attend to the Apostles' doctrine, the fellowship and the prayers, and that if he be a Christian, he may meet to edify them and to be edified by them. JOSEPH KINGSBURY, Newtown.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-seven minutes past three.

NEW MEMBER.

The SPEAKER announced that he had received a writ, certifying the return of Mr. William Bede Dalley for the electoral district of Carcoar in lieu of Mr. Watt, resigned. The hon. and learned gentleman was then introduced by Mr. Arnold, and took the oaths and his seat.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Mr. COWPER gave notice that he should move, to-morrow, for leave to bring in a bill to promote public education.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were presented :—

By Mr. COWPER, from certain licensed publicans of Albury, against the Colonial Wines Sale Bill.

By Mr. LEARY, from James Joll, aged seventy years, formerly in the public service, praying redress of grievances.

PRIVATE RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. GARRETT brought up the report of the select committee on Taylor and Walker's Railway Bill, which was ordered to be printed. The second reading of the bill was made an order of the day for Friday next.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

Mr. WISDOM asked the Secretary for Lands, without notice, "Do the Government, in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court on Friday last in the case of Harrison v. Isbester, intend to reconstitute the courts of appeal for the gold-fields, or to bring in a short bill for the purpose of amending the 30th section of the Gold-fields Act." The hon. member explained that under this section the Government are empowered to appoint for each gold-field a court of appeal, consisting of a chairman and two other persons holding miners' rights. The chairman appointed by the Government for the several courts, being gold commissioners, have not been holders of miners' rights, and the Supreme Court has consequently held that these courts of appeal have been improperly constituted—their Honors considering that the qualification of holding a miner's right extends to the chairman, as well as to the other members of the appeal court. By this construction of the Act, a great number of cases decided by the appeal courts will be upset in consequence of the want of jurisdiction in those courts.

Mr. ROBERTSON said it was only on Thursday last that the decision referred to was given by the Supreme Court; so that it would be seen there was no time for the Government to take any steps in the matter. He (Mr. Robertson) did not believe the decision involved the consequences feared by the hon. member, because the Act required that seven days' notice shall be given in all cases where the decisions of the appeal court are called in question. However, as there was some inconvenience likely to arise, the best way would be, perhaps, to introduce a short bill legalising what had already been done, and declaring what the intention of the Act was.

PRISONERS AT GUNDAGAI.

Mr. W. FORSTER asked the Colonial Secretary, pursuant to notice, "1. Is it true that prisoners, sentenced to confinement in Gundagai gaol, are, or have been, recently employed in digging a drain across the main street of that town, and are or have been receiving wages, or an allowance of spirits, from private parties interested in the work? 2. If so, by what authority have these prisoners been so employed, and by what local supervision are their labours directed?"

Mr. COWPER said he had caused inquiry to be made, and was furnished with the following memorandum — "1. Several prisoners, sentenced to hard labour in the gaol at Gundagai, have been employed recently in cutting a drain across, and in otherwise repairing, the main street of the township, opposite the Court-house, which was in so bad a state during the past winter as to be nearly impassable. By permission of the police magistrate, the prisoners so employed have received from two storekeepers, whose places of business are situated in this part of the township, a small allowance of spirits each, once a day, for the purpose of encouraging them to greater exertion. They have also been allowed to receive two shillings and sixpence each per week during the continuance of the work. The money is paid into the hands of the gaoler, to be given to the prisoners on their discharge from the prison. The work is one of public necessity and utility, though those persons who live in close proximity to it are, of course, especially interested in its execution. 2. The prisoners are employed on the public streets of Gundagai, by virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Governor of the Colony, and whilst so employed they are in the custody of one or more officers duly appointed by the sheriff." He (Mr. Cowper) must say that he was somewhat surprised that an officer of such acknowledged experience and efficiency as the police magistrate of Gundagai should have been led into such an indiscretion as to tolerate the giving of spirits to prisoners under sentence. (Hear, hear.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

The SPEAKER laid upon the table a copy of a letter addressed to his predecessor by the Speaker of the House of Commons, in reply to a communication soliciting an opinion on certain points of order that had arisen in the Assembly last session. The document was ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Mr. DICKSON asked the Colonial Secretary, "1. What progress has been made in making out the returns in the Auditor-General's Department, ordered by this House on 24th June last, relative to the expenditure of public moneys voted? 2. Will the Government lay all such returns, so far as completed, on the table of this House?"

Mr. COWPER said he had communicated with the Auditor-General, and was led to believe that portion at least of the returns in question would be ready by the end of the present month.

SALES OF LAND.

Mr. HARPUR asked the Secretary for Lands, "When it was likely the returns ordered by the House, relative to the sale of agricultural lands, would be laid on the table?"

Mr. ROBERTSON said these returns were exceedingly voluminous, and with the concurrence of his colleagues, he had employed extra hands for their preparation. They would be very valuable, however, when finished, and he hoped they would be ready within a fortnight from the present date.

FIELD OF MARS COMMON.

Mr. SHEPHERD, on rising to move that the report of the select committee, appointed on the 3rd June last, with a view of resuming the inquiry into the subject matter of various petitions and other matters relating to the Field of Mars and Eastern Farms Common, be now adopted by this House, referred to the circumstance that all the trustees of this common some years ago were removed by death, and that, after repeated applications to the Government, a fresh grant was made, and trustees appointed in accordance with the Act of Council. Since then, there had been a great augmentation of the population in the district, and land had been taken up extensively. During the present year a movement was set on foot for petitioning the Government to resume the common, dispose of the land, and with the proceeds build two bridges over the Parramatta River, one at Five Dock, and the other across Iron Cove Creek. The Government to some extent fell in with the project. But those who had a legitimate right to the common petitioned the Government, and stated that no such advantages as those represented would be derived from the construction of these bridges. The Government finding that the matter stated in the former petition were not strictly consistent with facts, declined to proceed, and subsequently the whole question was, at the instance of the hon. and rev. member for West Sydney, referred to a select committee. A large number of witnesses were examined, the majority of whom were not in favour of the resumption of the common and the construction of the bridges. But after the first petition was sent in it was found that it did not convey what was really intended by the promoters, and a letter was sent to the Government by an individual who recommended that money for the construction of these bridges should be raised on debentures payable at periods of five, ten, and twenty years, the common to be given as security to the Crown, [illegible] sold by them to pay off the debentures as they fell due. [illegible] counter petition clearly set forth that the individuals [illegible] to obtain these bridges, by giving up the common, seeking [illegible] by private interests rather than for the [illegible] The late Surveyor-General, in his evidence [illegible] estimated the value of the land before the con[illegible], or £18,705, whilst another witness, at about £3 an [illegible] immediate locality, and one of the principal promoters of the [illegible] project for constructing the bridges, who resided in the [illegible] business to trade in land, gave the value of the land at about £30,000 in the lump. The hon. member then quoted from the evidence, to show that the erection of these bridges would greatly increase the value of property at Hunter's Hill; and that the proposal made by the supporters of the scheme was to build the bridges with money raised by debentures, and that afterwards, when the value of the land had been enhanced by means of the increased facility for traffic, the common should be sold by degrees, and the money received be appropriated to take up the debentures as they became due." It was further stated that there were about 450 persons interested in the common, but of these not more than 120 were adults. He read at length from the evidence of witnesses favourable to the sale of the common, commenting on the different points, and showing how he believed them to be wrong in their conclusions. [Mr. Shepherd then read from the evidence of Mr Tunks, in order to shew that that gentleman was of the same opinion as Mr. Joubert—that the Government should resume the common for the purpose of paying for the erection of the bridges.] Other gentlemen who had been examined had expressed the same opinion, and had described the common as nothing more or less than a nuisance. The object of those who desired to have those bridges built was admitted by several of the witnesses to be nothing better than to enable those who resided at Hunter's Hill to attend concerts and other evening amusements at Sydney. All that was wanted by them was to get the bridges built, and that that end might be effected, were willing to allow the Government to resume the common, leaving them to whistle for the large amount which they would have to expend in building these bridges. Having proceeded to read further extracts from the evidence, Mr. Shepherd commented upon the evidence of one of the witnesses—a lawyer, whose evidence, he said, went to prove that the object of the erection of these bridges was of a purely personal nature—the parties merely desiring thereby to enhance the value of their own property. [The hon. member continued to quote from the evidence, and the number of members being reduced to nine or ten, Mr. DALGLEISH called attention to the state of the House. A quorum, however, was made, up, and the hon. member still continued to quote.] The committee had also taken the opinion of Mr. Moriarty with reference to the bridges across the Parramatta River, and he read from his evidence the estimate he had made of the expenses of erecting the two bridges. He also quoted the evidence of a gentleman who had been a long time a surveyor, and, in his opinion, the common was mostly poor land. A great mass of witnesses had given evidence as to the proper value of the common, and he thought it was desirable that the House should be in a position to know it. He did not think the House would ever consent to any repudiation, or to resume a grant once given to the people, but he wished to shew that an attempt was made to force upon the Government an erroneous idea with regard to the value of this piece of land. He thought the House should be aware what was the value put upon this land, in order to show that the committee, in coming to the conclusion they did, were justified in doing so. The promoters of the bridges, and those who were in favour of surrendering the common, estimated the value of the land as follows:—Mr. S. Joubert, £30,000; Mr. W. Forster, £5 to £10 per acre—equal to £46,762; Mr. Folkart, £52,350; Mr. J. S. Farnell, £30,000; and Mr. Abercromby, £15 to £20 per acre—equal to £109,912. Then they took the opinions of the surveyors and land agents. The late Surveyor-General estimated it at £3 per acre, or £18,705; Mr. Langley, £3 per acre, £18,705; Mr. Birmingham, 22s per acre, £6368; Mr. Bowden, land agent, 30s. per acre, £9352. Then they had those gentlemen who were against giving up the common: Mr. Drinkwater 20s. per acre, £6235; Mr. Small, 20s. per acre, £6235; Mr. Belleny, 30s per acre, £9352; Mr. H. Small, 20s. per acre, £6235; Mr. Oakes, 30s per acre, £9352; Mr. J. Small, 20s. per acre, £6235; Mr. Spurway, 16s. per acre, £4987; Mr. J. K. Bowden, 50s. per acre, £15,587; Mr. Pye, 15s. per acre, £4675; Mr. Harvey said it would not sell; Mr. Byrnes, £18,000 or £20,000;—so that five witnesses estimated it at from £30,000 to £120,060, and fourteen witnesses at from £4675 to £18,707. Finding these opinions varied so much, and the evidence was so conflicting as to the probable advantages that might arise, and having taken the Engineer-in-Chief's opinion as to the cost of the bridges, the committee adopted the report which he now submitted to their consideration. He would have felt exceedingly glad, as a resident, if he could have proposed that they should come down and ask the House for a sum of money for bridges, because, he admitted, that all facilities tended to increase the value of the property in the neighbourhood; but, believing that the representations made to the Government were grossly erroneous, and in many cases were contrary to the fact, and believing, as he did, that the common land was of little importance, he could not come down and ask for so large an expenditure of public money. It was with this feeling that he was constrained to consent to the adoption of the report which he now moved for their consideration. [Attention was called to the state of the House, but on the bell being rung, there being a quorum present, the hon. member concluded his address by reading the report of the committee, and moving that it be now adopted by the House.]

Mr. HARPUR seconded the motion.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he did not deem it necessary to follow the hon. mover through the whole of his speech, as this was a matter that, in so far as it concerned the House or the Government, did not require any lengthy investigation. About a year ago, a deputation of gentlemen connected with Kissing Point waited upon him (Mr. Robertson) to impress on the Government the propriety of selling the common, and applying the proceeds to the construction of roads, bridges, and other works of public utility. This deputation consisted of gentlemen of great intelligence, and the request seemed to him (Mr. Robertson) to be a reasonable one; and, understanding distinctly that there was no difference of opinion as to the course proposed, he at once promised that he would do all in his power to meet the views and wishes of the deputation. All this rested, however, on the understanding that an unanimity of feeling existed on the part of those interested in the common. The land was set apart twenty years ago for the benefit of the residents, and if it was shewn that it would be for their benefit to sell it as proposed, he saw no objections to that course. While holding this view, however, he did not think this common should provide the money for roads and bridges—(hear, hear)—for the district was entitled, equally with all other parts of the colony, to a fair share of the appropriations from the public revenue, or of the loans raised for public works. The tollage and dues might very properly be applied to the payment of the interest, and if the land was cut up and sold, it would probably realise about £5 an acre; for he did not concur in the estimate which the honorable gentleman had put upon it. To this extent, then, they might very well propose to reduce the amount that would have to be borrowed for the works. But the very first consideration which induced him (Mr. Robertson) to entertain the matter was not realised; for, so far from there being a unanimity of feeling, there existed great diversity of opinion in reference to the proposal. Some were for selling the common, and others decidedly for retaining it. None, however, so far as he (Mr. Robertson) could learn, were in favour of the recommendation of this report, and if they were, it was out of the power of the House to carry such an arrangement into effect. To adopt the report, in fact, would only be to prevent the speedy settlement of a question which was undoubtedly of great importance. He thought the proper course would be to let matters remain as they stood till this feeling of irritation and difference had subsided, when there would be a better chance of a satisfactory decision of the question. With this feeling, therefore, he (Mr. Robertson) begged to move the previous question, and he believed the House would concur with him in thinking that this was the proper course to pursue at present. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. FORSTER seconded the amendment of the previous question.

Mr. SHEPHERD remarked, in reference to the deputation spoken of by the Minister for Lands, that some of the gentlemen were non-residents of Kissing Point, whose chief object was to secure the advantages of more easy communication between their own localities and Sydney.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said it seemed, from the statement of the Secretary for Lands, that the Government had been zealous in favour of the proposal to build the bridges with money raised on debentures which were to be paid by proceeds from the sale of this common, and had gone so far as to give instructions for the drafting of a bill to authorise the alienation of the Common. No doubt, if the Government could have proceeded with the concurrence of the whole of the inhabitants of the district they would have brought in this bill, and have congratulated themselves upon such a chance of making political capital. But they were too wary to risk anything, and, seeing that there was a difference of opinion among the residents in the district, who were pretty evenly divided upon the question, the Government, not knowing exactly where the balance lay, and not being able to please all parties, drew back from their proposal. If the project was desirable then, it was no less so now; and if right in principle, as he had no doubt the Government at one time thought it was, he could not understand why they should hesitate. There was no doubt that some portions of this common adjoining Hunter's Hill would realise a large sum if the land were sold subsequent to the erection of the bridges, probably for as much as £50 per acre, for villa sites. This report recommended a subdivision of the common into three portions: one portion to the Hunter's Hill district, one to the Ryde district, and one portion to the Pennant Hills district. Now, if the opponents of the original proposal opposed it on the ground that the commonage rights of themselves and their children would be taken away, they must be equally aware that they would be injured in the same way by this subdivision. The course taken by the committee was as absurd as irrelevant to the question referred to them, and was a reflection upon even the common sense of the committee. He thought that if these bridges were built a great benefit would be derived by the district, but instead of dealing with that question the committee adopted the silly course—avoiding the point at issue—of recommending a subdivision of the common, and that without providing any security as to how the proceeds should be applied. (Attention was here called to the state of the House, but a quorum made up.) The hon. member quoted from the evidence to show the value of the land; £60,000 would easily be realised from it, if it were sold gradually in small portions after the bridges had been erected. This would be sufficient to meet the expense of constructing the two bridges, the cost of the one over the Iron Cove Creek being estimated at £25,000, and that of the one over the Parramatta River at £40,000. As regarded the common, it was covered with growing timber, and was perfectly useless as a common for the pasture of cattle. The estimate sent in by the trustees showed that the number of cattle for which a right of grazing was claimed was 486, and of horses 135; and these were all that had been claimed. He had put the question to almost every witness, and not one of them had been able to say that he had seen more than fifteen or twenty head of cattle grazing together at one time on the common. Still some of the commoners did not wish to part with their rights, whilst others were desirous of getting [illegible] of it at any price. The last seemed to have the [illegible] best of the argument, and [illegible] doubt that if the Government had proceeded with their proposal, and gone forward with the bill they had introduced, it would have now been passed into law. Seeing that the committee had adopted so absurd a proposal as they had done, he should support the motion for the previous question.

Mr. ROBERTSON explained that the Government had only held back their bill when they found that a majority of the commoners were opposed to the sale of the land.

Dr. LANG had ridden over the common on two different days, in company with the hon. member for St. Leonards, and he had no hesitation in saying that in his opinion the common was altogether worthless to the inhabitants of the district for the purposes for which it had been originally granted. There was nothing of pasturage to be seen on the common, and as to timber, all of any value had been cut down long ago by the Government establishments in the old penal times. His opinion decidedly was that it was of no use whatever to the district either as a pasture, or for the supply of needful timber; and he had consequently no hesitation in subscribing to the proposal that this land should be resumed by the Government and sold progressively after the construction of the bridges. As to the matter contained in the report, that had been so much reprobated by the hon. member for Hawkesbury, he must acknowledge that it had originated with him. He thought it desirable to ascertain what middle course it might be best to take, and the course that had been suggested was one which, it was thought, might possibly suit all parties interested. The proposal for a subdivision of the common had originated with him. He had put questions to one of the gentlemen who had been examined before the committee with that end in view, and had wished that what had been suggested should be carried out. His own desire was that the bridges should be built as soon as possible, and that the land should be sold progressively until the whole outlay for their erection had gradually been reimbursed. He had, however, proposed that the common should be subdivided between the three districts—Hunter's Hill, Kissing Point, and Pennant Hills,—each district being left to do whatever it inhabitants might collectively resolve upon. He did not think that the proposal of the Minister for Lands was a bad one, considering that no definite arrangement could yet be come to upon the matter.

Mr. SADLEIR could not agree with the concluding paragraph of the report. He thought that, before two or three years from the present time, those who now opposed the sale of the common would be very willing to agree to its sale. Such a common might perhaps have been very useful in the earlier days of the colony; but in this, as in other countries, the more the community advanced in prosperity, the less were such commons beneficial. Some of the land of this common was, to his knowledge, of a very miserable description, but there were other parts of it, he was told, of a considerably greater value. Mr. Langley, a competent judge of the value of land, had estimated the value of this land at not less than £18,000. As the district was at present, it was completely isolated—cut off from the other more populated parts—a circumstance by which he had been forcibly impressed when lately intending to purchase some land in the immediate locality. He supported the motion (for the previous question), moved by the Minister for Lands.

Mr. SUTHERLAND would rather see the thing stand over at present, but, having concurred in the report which had been drawn up, he felt that he could not vote for the previous question. He thought that the commoners would have done well to have had the common sold in order that the bridges might be built. He had been told by some of the holders of land near this common that the chief advantages they derived therefrom were the right to cut wood, and the right to pasturage for their cows, and that if the common was taken away they were so situated that they would thereby suffer some considerable loss. It appeared to him, however, that these parties would receive more than compensating advantages if these bridges were to be built in lieu of the common. He would have been glad to have recommended that the common should be sold, in order that the bridges might be built, but, in the face of the opinion of so many who thought otherwise, he had felt it his duty to concur in the report.

Mr. DANGAR thought it would be wrong to sell this land for the purpose of building a bridge over the Parramatta River. The money derived from it would not pay one-third of the cost of the erection of the bridge proposed, and he objected to the borrowing of money for the erection of bridges over navigable rivers. He should vote in favour of the amendment, for he maintained that the House had not the power to divide the common into three parts without an enactment. He asserted that this proposition to bridge the Parramatta River was similar to the "Dunmore job."

The previous question—"That this question be now put"—was put and negatived, and the original motion, therefore, fell to the ground.

THE SEA WITCH.

Mr. SAMUEL withdrew his motion for the adoption of the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the allegations contained in the petition of Benjamin Darley, Charles Smith, and Henry T. Fox, lately members of the Pilot Board, and gave a fresh notice for Tuesday next.

PRIVATE BILL.

Mr. SAMUEL moved, "1. That the bill to incorporate the Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Company be referred to a select committee. 2. That such committee consist of the following members, viz.—Mr. Morris, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Mate, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Leary, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Hart, Mr. Sadleir, and the mover."

Carried.

WATER RESERVE.

Mr. STEWART moved, "1. That in the opinion of this House the sale of such portions of the Randwick lands as form the water-shed of the water reserve at Lachlan Swamp is likely to be very injurious to the water supply of Sydney, and that such sale should not be carried out until further enquiry. 2. That an address, embodying the above resolution, be presented to his Excellency the Governor." He was induced to place this notice on the paper in consequence of an occurrence which took place in the House the evening before the sale of land in the neighbourhood of Lachlan Swamp. The impression he had at the time was that the land should not be sold. He had since had the opportunity of seeing some of the portions laid out, and he thought every allotment of land advertised for sale at Randwick on that occasion, as indicated by the plan before the Assembly, must necessarily drain into the Lachlan Swamp. There was no other outlet. He still believed, therefore, that this land should not be alienated, and he thought the House ought not, in consideration of any amount which might be obtained from the sale of land, to permit the water of the city to be injured to the extent to which it would be polluted if this land were occupied for residences. Within a year or two, if such were the case, the water reserve would be useless to the city. In all probability it would be worse than useless, because it might be the means of producing some epidemic similar to those which had at different times prevailed in other countries. He was not aware what quantities or what portions of the land were sold, but he did say that for any portions that were sold he would be willing to compensate the purchasers to any extent rather than it should be occupied for residences or gardens. The occupation of one acre with only one house did not limit it being used for other purposes, and it might be used for boiling-down or cow sheds, or any other purposes—the drainage of which they knew must spoil the character of their water. The Lachlan water was equal to any they knew of in any part of the colony; but a portion of the swamp was now unavailable in consequence of some defect in the original tunnel, and the water was at a lower level in the swamp than it was some years back. The swamp was something like 100 feet above the level of the reservoir at Botany, and all the drainage passing from the sources about the swamp would be received into the channel passing down and obtain access into their water reserve. He was not aware how much land was sold, but the Minister for Lands had stated that the recommendations from the commission appointed had been adopted by the Government, and that this land could be sold without any detriment to the water reserve. He was not aware how the commission had arrived at the conclusion that the drainage would not be mischievous to the water; but this he would say, that the drainage from every cesspool or impurity cast upon the soil in this locality would pass into the water which they received in Sydney; and he believed, therefore, this House would be willing to incur any moderate expense rather than permit the water to be destroyed in that manner. He would not occupy the time of the House longer, but would merely move the motion standing in his name.

Mr. ROBERTSON was desirous of saying a few words on this matter, because he thought it was one which the public were entitled to know something about. He scarcely thought the hon. member who had spoken on this matter some time ago fully understood the position in which it stood. There was a reserve of several hundreds of acres,—685 acres of land in the neighbourhood of this water reserve—for the purpose of supplying water to the city of Sydney, and all land beyond that reserve was unquestionably under the law open for sale. There had been no attempt on the part of the citizens themselves—the Corporation or the representatives of the city—to increase those reserves, and as it had been brought under his attention that there was a large quantity of land suitable for occupation, he felt it his duty to cause an examination of the matter to be made. It occurred to him that it would be desirable not to assail in any way the water reserve, but to add to that reserve, and he, therefore, appointed a commission, consisting of the Surveyor-General, the Mayor of Randwick Mr. Pearce, and he requested the Mayor of Sydney to nominate a person to act on behalf of the city, in order that a fair and full examination might be made as to what, if any, further water reserve was required to be made. This was a spontaneous act of his own, there being no motion on the part of the citizens to add to the water reserve. The Mayor of Sydney suggested Mr. Bell to act on the commission, but he desired he should not be considered as an appointment by the Corporation. He (Mr. Robertson) objected to this, and declined to accept Mr. Bell unless he was appointed by the Corporation, and he was then recommended officially by the Corporation, and instructed to act on this commission. This commission was appointed for the purpose of examining if it were desirable to add to the water reserves, and they reported and recommended the sale of some portions [illegible] of the land and the reservation of other portions. [illegible] the effect of this report was to add several lots of l[illegible]—one of 227 acres, one of 31 acres, one of 250 [illegible] acres, one of 150 acres, one of 7 acres, one of 63 acres, [illegible], one of 220 acres, and another of 300 acres; altogether upwards of 1500 acres. The report of the commission caused these to be added and set apart to the water reserves. He did not think as this was a spontaneous act of the Government, and without the request of any one, that they were fairly open to the charge of a desire to invade these water reserves. The water reserves then became in that neighbourhood upwards of 2000 acres, independent of the reservation at Botany. This was a large quantity of land, and three times as much as was before set apart for this purpose. This being done, there was no hurry in the sale of the land. The report was sent in signed by the Chief Engineer for months before any steps were taken to sell the land, therefore he thought it might be fairly assumed there was no particular hurry, seeing that before the land was offered for sale it was advertised in the newspapers, and ample opportunity had been given for any one who thought the commission had recommended an injurious course to do so. It would be thought that if the committee had recommended an injudicious course, that some person, some citizen, would have discovered this was the case; but during the whole course of the advertisement no one expressed an opinion against the sale of the land up to the evening before the sale. But how was it brought forward? Why, by the hon. member for the Southern Gold-fields (Mr. Wilson); and the resolution he moved—that the whole of the lands should be withdrawn—showed that he knew nothing about what he was doing, because the water from a large quantity of this land did not flow in the direction of the Lachlan Swamp. It was apparent, therefore, that this resolution was not a reliable document to act upon, and the next morning he took a great deal of trouble in the matter, and thought if any gentleman objected to the sale of the land, he would have heard something from him. He thought he would also have heard from the Corporation, but he heard nothing except from Mr. Lord, who suggested the withdrawal of a number of blocks of land which he believed were unnecessary; but as he was willing to meet the precautions of hon. members, he withdrew those which they wished he should withdraw. These lots were temporarily withdrawn (though, of course, still liable for sale,) with the object of giving those who thought it undesirable to sell them an opportunity of showing their grounds of objection. He believed the honorable member (Mr. Sutherland) had been labouring under an erroneous impression when, some short time ago, he stated that Mr. Bell, the city engineer, had signed the report of the Commissioners under coercion; that he was opposed to the sale of the land, and that he did not concur in the report. The Colonial Secretary met Mr. Bell on the evening when this was stated in the House, and he assured the Colonial Secretary that he was always of opinion that it would not be injurious to the water supply if these lands were sold, and that it was a desirable course to sell them. There seemed to be nothing to justify the withholding of these allotments from sale after having examined into the matter with great care, and put the country to much expense by the survey and advertisements. All the evidence was against the supposition that the water supply would be damaged by the occupation of these allotments. The best way to test the question was to have it referred to a select committee to be thoroughly and fairly enquired into. The committee might also enquire as to what additional land, now the property of the Crown, should be reserved for water supply. It must be evident that it was not a good policy on the part of the Government to retain in its hands lands in the city which were required for settlement and improvement. The hon. member concluded by moving as an amendment that the matter be referred to a select committee, to be appointed by ballot.

Mr. SUTHERLAND would support the amendment, as it afforded the only way in which this matter could be cleared up, and the harm, if any, remedied. The Secretary for Lands was under a mistaken impression if he thought the previous discussion on this subject arose from anything he (Mr. Sutherland) stated. He had never known anything of the land being put up for sale until the matter was brought forward by the hon. member for the Southern Gold-fields, and at that time he had no knowledge of Mr. Bell having signed the report. He thought, however, he had stated on that occasion that Mr. Bell refused to act upon the commission, as he conceived there were two against one. Mr. Bell was asked to become a commissioner in April or May, 1861, but did not accept appointment until he was ordered to do so by the Mayor some considerable time afterwards. In September 1861, he had a knowledge of what was likely to be reported by the commission, for, being then mayor of the city, he had directed the city engineer to report to him on the matter. On that the corporation had memorialised the Government, and since then he had heard no more of the matter until it was brought under the notice of the House by the hon. member for the Gold-fields South. After the debate on that occasion had concluded, the hon. Secretary for Lands had come to him and said, that if it could be shown satisfactorily that the water would be injured by the occupation of the land, the Government would at once stop the sale. On the following morning, he saw the city engineer, and Mr. Pearce of Randwick, but obtained from neither sufficient ground to enable him to go the Government and stop the sale. His own opinion was that this land and a large portion of Waverley ought never to have been sold, if they were to continue getting the water supply of the city from the same place. As the matter was going to a select committee he should say no more upon the subject at present.

Dr. LANG believed that there had been a great deal of unnecessary apprehension on the subject of the likelihood of an unnecessary interference with the water reserve of the city. It seemed to be overlooked by those parties who complained that the earth was the grand chemical laboratory of nature, and that its power to take up animal matter was almost incredible. There certainly was a limit to its power to take up and hold animal matter, but they were not likely to reach that point for thousands of years to come. He was glad of the appointment of the committee, as he believed that the result of their labours would be a conviction on the part of all persons capable of giving an intelligent opinion, that the apprehension of injury from the decomposition of animal matter was altogether unfounded.

Mr. MORIARTY said the subject was one well worthy of consideration, and if it were only that some erroneous opinions would be got rid of through this enquiry some good would be done; but the committee might perhaps wish to go farther, and to recommend the taking of precautionary measures. If, however, it led to supplying Sydney with water from the Nepean he would be only too glad. This mode of supplying Sydney was so plain and clear that he was astonished that it had not been adopted long ago. To supply Sydney with pure and wholesome water was a very great desideratum, the more especially when that supply was at all times certain, and to an extent altogether unlimited. If it led only to this matter being enquired into, the result would be beneficial.

Mr. DICKSON regarded the appointment of a select committee as a quiet way of shelving the question, for no result could possibly follow during the present session. He did, however, believe that much of the alarm was unnecessary, since the filtration that the water underwent before it reached the city would always be sufficient to relieve it from all impurities. His own impression was, that Sydney was supplied with the best water in the world, and he doubted whether, even if they took it from the Nepean, they would have it any better. No doubt, there would not be any very great difficulty in bringing water from the Nepean, as it could be brought along the line of railway; and the expense to which some of the large cities of Great Britain had gone to supply themselves with pure water was enormous. But so long as Sydney could be supplied from the present source, and with water so good as it was, there need be no alteration.

Mr. DALGLEISH said it was not his intention to detain the House at any length, inasmuch as he inferred from the silence of the House that the motion would not be opposed. He could not but think that the hon. member for Maitland had been very unfortunate in the arguments he had brought forward as to the water supply in London. In one of the springs he had alluded to, the water, it was proved, had been a fruitful source of disease in spite of the clearness and apparent purity of water supplied therefrom. This was an obvious proof that the wholesomeness of the water was not, under such circumstances, to be determined by its mere appearance, and it also showed the importance of providing, as far as possible, against any impurities which it might be likely to contract. The whole of the drainage from the village of Waverley was now being gradually directed to sloping ground in the neighbourhood of the water supply of this city. The burial ground at Randwick, and other adjacent localities, also drained into the water shed alluded to—those lower lands whence came our water supply. The vaults at the burial ground he had mentioned—now becoming more frequently made us of—were all drained, the water being carried to the water-shed. These circumstances were such as conclusively showed the necessity for some immediate action herein. He should support the motion for a select committee—not because he wished the matter to be shelved, but because he believed that a select committee would best dispose of the question. He trusted the gentlemen who were placed on the committee would be prepared to take action in the matter.

Mr. STEWART said he had no objection to the matter being referred to a select committee, as proposed; he conceived that so far as he was concerned he had done his duty in placing it before the House and the community. He disagreed with the honorable member for West Sydney, who maintained that no injury could arise from the causes stated. They had heard a great deal about the injury that was involved by the drainage from the gaol—(hear, hear)—and surely the danger was more to be dreaded when the drainage from a poulation of 2000 or 3000 persons ran into the watershed communicating with the public waterworks. It was said that no impurities would be conveyed, but he believed it was impossible to remove them, as they were held in solution, and the water could not by any known means be rendered pure. As to obtaining their supply from the Nepean, it was only a few years since a quarter of a million was spent in erecting the present waterworks, and it was too much for the citizens now to be told, after such an expenditure, that they must make another outlay in order to get a supply from the Nepean or Hawkesbury.

The ballot for the committee was then taken, when the following members were elected:—Mr. Robertson, Mr. Caldwell, Dr. Lang, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Dalgleish, Mr. Love, and Mr. Gray.

EMPLOYMENT OF MEMBERS.

Mr. ROTTON moved, "That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a return showing the names of all Members of Parliament who have in any way been employed by the Government or its officers, the nature of the employment, and the amount of remuneration paid for such services during the present Parliament." The hon. member said he hoped it would not be thought he was influenced by personal motives in bringing this motion forward; but as a report had been circulated that various members had been employed by the Government, and as one honorable member had made an admission the other day to that effect, he (Mr. Rotton) thought it was only right the House should have this return in order to see whether the spirit of the Constitution Act had been invaded or not.

Mr. FORSTER seconded the motion.

Mr. COWPER said there was no objection to the production of the return.

The motion was then put and passed.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. TERRY moved, "That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a return of all debentures issued by the Government of New South Wales, outstanding on the 30th June, 1862, specifying, 1. The services for which the debentures have been issued. 2. The several due dates of such debentures. 3. The amount in one sum which may fall due in each year, until the whole amount now at issue shall be due. 4 The annual amount of interest payable on the entire debt of the colony." The honorable member said, as the Treasurer had no objection to the motion, he would not detain the House with any remarks, beyond simply moving the resolution.

Mr. COWPER said the Government had no objection, and the motion was then put and carried.

DETECTIVES.

Mr. LACKEY obtained leave to withdraw the motion standing in his name for a return containing the names of all the detectives employed in the police service of the colony.

IMPOUNDING BILL.

Mr. RAPER asked the hon. Secretary for Lands whether it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the Impounding Bill this session?

Mr. ROBERTSON replied in the affirmative.

PRIVATE BILL.

Mr COWPER moved for leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the United Fire and Life Insurance Company of Sydney, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The motion was put and carried.

HANDCUFFED SAILORS.

Mr. DALGLEISH desired, as a matter of privilege, to address a few observations to the House. The Colonial Secretary had promised that no exception should be made in the case of seamen who were arrested, and that they should not be marched through the street handcuffed; but to-day he (Mr. Dalgleish) had seen in front of the Assembly a number of seamen handcuffed, walking in procession.

Mr. SPEAKER said this was a matter which could hardly be brought before the House as one of privilege.

Mr. DALGLEISH said he did not desire now to make the formal motion for the adjournment of the House in order to make a statement; he only wished to bring the matter thus prominently under the notice of the Colonial Secretary, in order that such exhibitions might be prevented in future.

The matter dropped.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Mr. LUCAS withdrew his motion having reference to reducing of travelling expenses to public officers, in order to give fresh notice.

TANNERS AND CURRIERS.

Mr. LUCAS withdrew his motion for the adoption of the report of the select committee on the Tanners and Curriers Bill, in order to give fresh notice.

GYMNASIUM.

Mr. WINDEYER moved, "That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to consider of an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on a supplementary Estimate, a sum not exceeding £300 in aid of the erection of the Sydney Gymnasium, on condition of an equal amount being subscribed by the public." He said that a sum was placed on the Estimates last year by the Government, and refused by a majority of one in a thin House. The gentlemen who had the management of this undertaking, having received some idea that the matter would be encouraged by the Government, were in hopes that they would receive that support, and a large number had promised to subscribe on condition that whatever they subscribed would be supplemented by the Government. A considerable sum of money had been collected, but not sufficient to carry out the purposes contemplated, and the consequence was that the matter had to some extent fallen into abeyance; and unless something of this kind were done, it appeared that many who had promised to subscribe conditionally were not inclined to continue longer their promise of support. There was no reason why the Government should not supplement the subscriptions towards an institution of this character, on the same principle that they supported schools of art and literary institutes throughout the country. In a large city like this he felt convinced that hon. members would see the desirability of establishing such an institution. With regard to the objection that it was exclusively for the benefit of Sydney, he had no objection to extend this system of making institutions of this kind to any towns where the population were sufficient and were willing to subscribe a sum equal to that granted by the Government. With these observations, he moved the motion standing in his name.

Mr. DRIVER seconded the motion.

Mr. COWPER thought he should be wanting in candour if he did not tell the hon. member that he would have to make out a strong case on Friday before he could induce the committee to agree to his motion. The Government had not been backward in this matter, because some years back they had appropriated a portion of land for this purpose and had agreed to a grant of money. They were anxious to encourage this institution, but the House had refused the money after a long discussion. It did not appear to him that the colonists were over anxious in this matter, and he thought they ought to have done more than they had done. If the colonists showed more spirit in this matter he believed the House would co-operate with them, but as this did not appear to be the case, he did not think the Government were justified in pushing the matter forward.

Mr. LEARY would not offer any opposition to the motion at present, but on Friday he would oppose it. He thought this was not one of those matters in which the House should step in, and he objected to the principle of coming to the House for little matters of this kind. He also objected to the principle of the Government contributing to schools of art, but as they had been long established on this principle, he thought it was some reason for not opposing it. If the House divided on the motion he should vote against it.

Mr. ROTTON thought this was the time for opposing motions of this kind, and thought if they agreed to go into committee they in a manner committed themselves to voting the money. He objected to voting money for institutions of this kind, and should oppose the motion.

Mr. W. FORSTER opposed the motion for the same reason as he did on a former occasion when the House rejected it by a majority of one. He was against granting institutions of this kind public money, and also objected to the principle of their coming to the House for support in every public enterprise. They had been asked for money to promote the growth of cotton, and the House was now asked to aid, by a vote of public money, the establishment of an institution for the promotion of health by exercise of the legs and arms in out-door training. Supposing the principle upon which this motion appeared to be based was correct, a proposition of this kind was peculiarly inapplicable in this colony, where we had an unlimited field for physical exertion. It seemed to him far more preferable to vote public money for cricket, for which there was a natural aptitude, than for this dilettanti project, for the purpose of enabling the people to strengthen their bones and sinews. He thought it was inventing a mode of employing the physical energy of the country that would be the least likely to produce any public benefit. He presumed that none of the labouring classes would be invited to this gymnasium, as they required no amateur exercises; nor did he suppose that cricketers would be found to leave bat and ball in order to take a swing, twist themselves on a bar, or wield a club. This gymnasium would appear to be intended for a select class, whom he would recommend to go out and do a little hard work like that in which our labouring men engaged. He thought the proposal an absurd one, and totally out of place under the peculiar circumstances of this colony.

Mr. DICKSON thought it better to support an institution for developing the physical abilities of the population than to give public money as an encouragement to horse-racing. Cricketers had been encouraged with the privilege of using the beautiful grounds of the Domain. The sum now asked for was not such as to alarm the House, and whilst we encouraged schools of art, mechanics' institutions, and other establishments for the development of the intellect, it may be as well to afford some aid to an institution which had for its object the promotion of the physical energies. He should think it his duty to support the motion.

Mr. DRIVER would not only vote for this, but for any reasonable sum for the encouragement of any of the field sports of Britain, because he believed that if the youth of the colony were encouraged to exercise themselves in outdoor sports, the country would not be yearly called upon to vote an increased sum for police expenditure; and it was now a well-known fact that crime was less in those places where the youth were so engaged.

Mr. HART: If he believed that this vote would be used for the benefit of the great mass of the people, or that it would provide a source of amusement for those who could not procure it for themselves, he would readily support it; but he believed it was designed solely for the gratification of a select class. He remembered not very long ago that circulars were issued calling upon persons to join the society, the fee to which was two guineas a-year. This appeal was not responded to, and the society had remained in abeyance awaiting the result of this application; but, as the committee had not taken the prompt and decisive steps they ought to have done, they did not deserve consideration at the hands of this House. Sydney already possessed many peculiar advantages over the other towns of the colony, and it would not be fair to them that these should be increased.

Mr. SADLEIR had voted against this motion before, and would do so again. He would be glad to see the citizens more active, and more engaged in sports that would strengthen their physical powers. If they wished this they had the Volunteer corps, the marching, counter-marching, and musket handling in which was about as good exercise as could be taken.

Mr. WINDEYER, in reply, said that the fact that only a few people availed themselves of an institution was no reason, supposing the institution to be a good one, why it should not be supported. So far from being exclusive, it was intended to make this gymnasium available for the volunteers and also for the cricketers. Part of the plan of the committee was to erect a permanent building on their ground, so that they could carry on their exercises during all weathers; and it was towards the erection of this building that the present vote was asked. With regard to the money, there were already over £300 subscribed, and this small modicum of support was asked from the Government solely to enable them to get up this building, and to induce others to come forward with subscriptions. All who chose to avail themselves of it would have every opportunity of enjoying the advantages which it held out to them, if they thought proper to do so. And as for what had been said with respect to the other places of recreation and enjoyment to be found in Sydney, that was a species of argument very easily disposed of. Such places were not merely useful to the city alone, but were beneficial to the inhabitants of the colony at large.

Mr. W. FORSTER, by way of explanation, desired to state that he had not intended any sneer by the remark which he had made, to which the hon. member who had just sat down had made allusion. He had put the question referred to merely to show that the working classes would not be able to avail themselves of this gymnasium. He did not suppose that the hon. member had ever proposed intentionally to exclude them therefrom. Practically, however, that would be the case.

The question was then put, when the Speaker said that he believed the noes had it.

A division was called for, with the following results:—

Ayes, 8.

Mr. Eckford	Mr. Alexander	Mr. Windeyer }
Dickson	Sutherland	Driver } Tellers.
Caldwell	Lucas	

Noes, 25.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Terry	Mr. Lackey
Robertson	Allen	Rotton
Weekes	Dangar	Hart
Raper	Garrett	Hoskins
Shepherd	Sadleir	Cowper, jun.
W. Forster	J. N. Ryan	Atkinson
Love	Wisdom	Leary } Tellers.
Stewart	Dalgleish	Bell }
Cunneen		

The motion was consequently negatived.

PATRICK JAMES MORONEY.

Mr. DRIVER moved, "That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, copies of all correspondence relating to the dismissal of Patrick James Moroney from the Sydney Police Force, with copies of all complaints made by the said P. J. Moroney to his superior officers whilst in the police force, and all reports thereon." He had seen it stated in one of the newspapers that a most cruel persecution had been carried on against a man named Moroney, until, in the end, he had been dismissed from the police force. A letter had been addressed to himself on the subject, on which he had based this motion. As he understood that no opposition would be offered by the Government, he should do no more than move the motion standing in his name.

Mr. ECKFORD seconded the motion.

The motion was put and passed.

COTTON.

The House then went into committee for the further consideration of the propriety of securing a bonus for encouraging the growth of cotton in this colony.

The CHAIRMAN read the following resolution, moved by Dr. Lang on a previous occasion:—"Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this committee, it is expedient and necessary that during the three years commencing on the 1st of May next, a bonus to the extent of sixpence per pound be given to the grower of every bale of good cleaned Sea Island cotton, and weighing 300 (three hundred) pounds, which may be exported to Great Britain or elsewhere; provided, that if the cotton for which such bonus is claimed be of the common, coarser, or New Orleans description, the bonus shall be only one-half the amount allowed for Sea Island cotton, or three-pence per pound; provided also, that the total amount of bonus to be issued by the Government during any one of the three years aforementioned, shall not exceed ten thousand pounds, and that the bonus to be issued in each case shall be given to the persons first applying; provided also, that persons claiming assistance under the 'Cotton Cultivation Encouragement Act' shall not be entitled to the bounty guaranteed under this resolution."

Dr. LANG moved, as an amendment, that after the word 'elsewhere' in the fifth line, the following words be inserted, 'of the produce of New South Wales.' (Hear.)

The amendment having been made.

Mr. DALGLEISH opposed the resolution at some considerable length, on the ground that no such encouragement was necessary. It was an injustice to tax the general public for the benefit of individual interests. The amount of the proposed bonus was more than the value of the cotton itself.

The question was then put, when the committee divided, with the following result:—

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Flett	Mr. Bell
Robertson	Sutherland	Alexander
Weekes	Allen	Windeyer
Arnold	Garrett	Cunneen
Dr. Lang	Dangar	Sadleir
Mr. Atkinson	Gray	Shepherd
J. N. Ryan	Eckford	Lucas }
Love	Lackey	Hoskins } Tellers.
Caldwell		

Noes, 6.

Mr. Hart	Mr. Rotton	Mr. W. Forster }
Leary	Stewart	Dalgleish } Tellers.

The resolution was then reported to the House, and adopted by a majority of 25 to 8, the previous minority being increased by Mr. Wisdom and Mr. Driver.

SYDNEY CORPORATION AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, the House went into committee on the Sydney Corporation Act Amendment Bill; the question being a motion to fill the blank in clause 89 (the water-rate) with the words "five shillings."

Mr. HART objected to proceeding with a bill of such importance at so late an hour, and in so thin a House, and moved that the Chairman report progress and ask leave to sit again on Friday.

Mr. COWPER opposed the motion, which was put, and negatived by 23 to 5.

Mr. HART opposed five shillings as being excessive, and contended that a lower maximum should be fixed, especially as the Corporation invariably imposed the full sum that they were empowered to levy. He moved that three shillings be the amount per room.

Mr. LOVE and Mr. ALEXANDER severally supported the original motion, believing the amount fair; but with the understanding that rooms only should be rated, and not every cupboard, closet, and pantry, as at present. If the Corporation acted fairly, there could be no objection to the rate of five shillings.

Mr. LUCAS said, if honorable members depended on any such understanding as that mooted, they would most likely deceive themselves, for the Corporation would rate the rooms after the bill was passed, just as they did now. For his own part, he thought the matter should be charged for as lightly as possible—that it should simply be made to cover the interest on the money expended, and the expense of bringing it to the different houses and establishments.

Mr. DANGAR should vote for the reduction. This was an important bill, and as the mail left to-morrow, he hoped the Colonial Secretary would adjourn the House, in order to allow hon. members to reply to their letters. There were now only sixteen members present.

Mr. DALGLEISH rose to order. The hon. member had called attention to the state of the House. He could not, therefore, proceed with his address.

Mr. SHEPHERD called attention to the state of the House.

There being only sixteen members present, the Chairman left the chair, and reported the fact to the Speaker, who adjourned the House, at seven minutes past ten o'clock, to three o'clock to-morrow (this day).

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Meteorological Return for the Week ending 4th October, 1862.

Date.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahrenheit. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Temperature— Minimum Shade.	Maximum Shade.	Maximum Sun.	Humidity.	Rain gauge 9 a.m.
Sun. Sept. 28	29·706	29·620	29·846	54·3	85·4	121·6	·37	
Mon. ... 29	·947	·772	·856	54·8	72·0	110·7	·72	
Tues. ... 30	·930	·840	·849	55·4	66·2	104·3	·84	
Wed. Oct. 1	·936	·940	30·074	52·1	57·8	96·0	·82	0·457
Thur. ... 2	30·151	30·166	·222	44·2	50·6	106·9	·61	0·004
Friday ... 3	·302	·254	·309	46·4	63·1	108·1	·62	0·120
Sat. ... 4	·262	·158	·191	49·4	65·1	118·5	·62	0·235
Mean	30·029	29·956	30·050	50·9	67·3	109·4	·66	0·451

	Winds. Direction. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Force. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Extent of Cloud. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
Sun. Sept. 28	N W	W N W	0	3	3	0	·9	·4	·1
Mon. ... 29	0	E N E	0	0	3	0	·7	1·0	·5
Tues. ... 30	S	E N E	0	3	2	0	1·0	1·0	·9
Wed. Oct. 1	S S W	S	W S W	3	4	1	1·0	1·0	1·0
Thur. ... 2	S W	S S E	S S E	3	3	1	·1	·3	·1
Friday ... 3	W S W	E S E	S E	1	2	2	1·0	·7	·4
Sat. ... 4	S E	S E	S S E	2	1	1	·3	·3	·4
Mean	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·1	7·3	4·4

REMARKS.

Sunday, September 28th. Warm windy day; much smoke from bush fires.

Monday, 29th. Very hazy all day.

Tuesday, 30th. Light rain after 2 p.m.

Wednesday, October 1st. Showers in the afternoon.

Thursday, 2nd. Showery; fine night.

Friday, 3rd. Showery.

Saturday, 4th. Fine.

Mean temperature of water in Woolloomooloo Bay at 7 a.m. 58·7.

The force of the wind is estimated in numbers from 0 to 6 according to the observer's judgment.

The humidity is the mean of the results deduced from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m.; saturation being 100.

The extent of cloud is represented by the tenths of the sky obscured at the time of observation.

THE GREGORY COMPASS.—The Surveyor-General of Queensland, Mr. A. C. Gregory, has designed a highly important improvement in the common pocket compass. Mr. Landsborough, in his journey from Carpentaria, used one of this sort, made, or rather altered, by Mr. Gregory himself. The improvement is a very simple one. Instead of the needle resting upon a point, as in the common compass, it is provided with an axis, the lower end of which rests in a hard stone stocket, whilst the upper end passes through a horizontal brass bar beneath the glass face. The object secured by this arrangement is great steadiness. There is so much vibration in the common compass that on horseback it is difficult to get the needle to indicate where the magnetic north is; but in the Gregory compass, as we take the liberty of calling it, in honour of the inventor, it always points to the N., even when the compass is purposely shaken and turned round. Messrs. Brush and MacDonell, of Melbourne, have already made a number according to the pattern of the one brought by Mr. Landsborough, and we have no doubt whatever that they only require to be known to come into general demand by all who may require such instruments.—*The Yeoman*, October 11.

MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the council of the above municipality was held at the council chambers at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Present—the chairman, councillors Steward, West, Oates, Sparks, Hawksley, Bryant, and Moon. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was read from the acting clerk of the municipal council of Redfern, in reply to a communication from the council clerk of Waterloo, relative to the state of George and Bullanaming streets, and the clerk was directed to make a further communication on the subject. Various accounts amounting to £38 9s. 8d. were ordered to be paid. Councillor West moved, "That a call of the whole council be made for the next meeting to take into consideration the propriety of rescinding a motion passed on the 25th September, 1862, allowing Mr. J. M. Pearce a perch of stone in Pitt-street." Councillor Oates seconded the motion. Carried. Councillor Hawksley moved, "That, in accordance with the 59th by-law, No. 9, no work affecting the funds of the municipality shall be henceforth undertaken until its probable cost has been ascertained and reported upon to the council, and the sanction of the council to such expenditure has been obtained; and that in no case shall the improvement committee expend more than £5 over and above the amount voted for any work by the council, without asking for an additional vote." Councillor Steward seconded the motion. Councillor Sparks moved as an amendment, "That all works be suspended until the council is divided into wards." Councillor Oates seconded the amendment. Councillor West moved, as a further amendment, "That the council do now adjourn." Councillor Moon seconded this amendment, which, on being put, councillor West called for a division, when there appeared for the adjournment, councillors West, Moon, Sparks, Oates, and Bryant; against it, councillors Steward and Hawksley; councillors Oates and Sparks having voted against their own amendment, the motion for an adjournment was carried, and the council thereupon adjourned.

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EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL: THE ROUPELL CASE.

GUILFORD, AUGUST 18.

(Before Mr. Baron Martin and a special jury.)

ROUPELL AND OTHERS V. WAITE.

IN consequence of the various rumours that were in circulation in reference to this cause, and the extraordinary circumstances connected with it, the trial appeared to create the most intense interest, and a number of persons were present a considerable time before the usual hour for the commencement of the proceedings.

The action was one of ejectment, to recover possession of a farm at Kingston, called Norbiton farm, and the defendant pleaded that he was legally possessed of the estate in question, under a deed of gift executed by the late Richard Palmer Roupel, the owner of the property.

Serjeant Shee, Mr. Lush, Q C., and Mr. J. Browne were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Bovill, Q.C., and Mr. Garth appeared for the defendant.

Upon the application of Mr. Bovill the whole of the witnesses were ordered out of court, and they were examined separately.

Serjeant Shee, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff brought this action to recover an estate of about 163 acres, at Norbiton, near Kingston, of which the late Richard Palmer Roupell died seised in September, 1856. The plaintiff claimed this estate as the heir-at-law of his deceased father, and the defendant claimed under a deed executed by William Roupell, the natural brother of the plaintiff, and the question the jury would have to decide was whether the deed under which this property passed was a genuine instrument. On the part of the plaintiff he undertook to prove that it was a forgery. Although he should, however, prove this, still, unless he should also establish that a will that purported to have been executed by the deceased was also a forgery, and that it was forged by William Roupell, the natural brother of the plaintiff, the plaintiff could not recover, and he undertook to prove that fact also. The case he had to prove, therefore, was a simple one. He should show that the plaintiff was the heir-at-law of the deceased, and that a will had been executed previously to the forged will, by which the property was bequeathed to the plaintiff, and he would have come into possession of it but for these forged instruments. Although he had stated thus summarily the general nature of the case, it was necessary that he should go more into detail as to the circumstances, which were undoubtedly of the most extraordinary character, and which not only involved a large amount of property, but also the honour, and perhaps the liberty, of a gentleman of high position, and who had held a prominent position before the public as a member for the borough of Lambeth. The testator for many years carried on the business of a lead merchant in Gravel-lane, and he had a private residence at Brixton. He had five children—John, William (who was a natural son), Sarah, James, and Emma, and the plaintiff, who was born on the 5th of July, 1840. The testator amassed a vast property—his personal estate at the time of his death was worth £120,000, and he had invested £200,000 in real estate in different counties and in London, and within fifteen years of his death he had by will disposed of all those estates. In March, 1839, he executed one will, and three months after the birth of the plaintiff he, by will, left him the estate that was the subject of the present inquiry, and he then revoked all former wills. On the 1st of October, 1850, he executed another will, by which he disposed of all his property, vesting his estates in trustees for the benefit of all his children; and he again devised the Kingston and several other estates to his son Richard, the plaintiff. He was satisfied with this will, until one of his trustees, Mr. Patrick Hughes, died, and he appointed Mr. William Clarke and Mr. James Surridge, in the place of that gentleman. It was clear at this time that he intended to confirm the will of 1850, but he made some alteration by which he gave legacies to his executors, and a few days before his death in 1856, he went to his proctor's in Doctors' Commons, and took the will with him, and he was informed that the attestation of the new trustees was not sufficient, and a codicil was drawn up, by which he confirmed the will of 1850. This was on Saturday, the 30th of August, 1856, and there could be no doubt that at this time he intended this will to be his last will and testament, and by this will the plaintiff would have become entitled to the estate in question and a considerable portion of his other property. The learned serjeant read the codicil and said it was quite clear that the testator intended to confirm the will of 1850, and that when they had heard the evidence he should lay before them he believed they would entertain no doubt upon this point. When he made this codicil it was also evident that he considered himself possessed of the Norbiton estate. He went over it a few days before his death with his steward, a man named West, and he told this person that he thought he should not live long, and that after he was gone he should have to manage the estate for his son Richard, the plaintiff. He should also prove by other circumstances that at this period he had not the smallest doubt this Kingston estate was his property. He had laid out money upon it, and in every possible way had indicated his belief that it was so, and that he had done nothing to prevent him from disposing of it. Notwithstanding this, the Kingston estate had been dealt with and had been alienated through the fraud of his natural son. He should show them that William Roupell, the natural son, was, in 1855, in great pecuniary difficulties; he must have lived an extravagant life, and he was much pressed by creditors and greatly in want of money. He seemed to have been of opinion that by possessing himself of a small property that adjoined the testator's estate at Brixton, he should relieve himself to some extent, and the owner agreed to sell it for £5000, and about this time a fire insurance company had the intention to expend £50,000 upon the Roupell Park estate, at Brixton, and had made William Roupell, who was then practising as an attorney, their trustee for this purpose. He then, it appeared, went to his father, and told him that he could purchase the estate for this sum, and that the Unity Fire Company would give £250 per annum, which would increase the value of the estate, and the testator agreed to purchase it, and gave William Roupell a cheque for £500 on the Bank of England as a deposit, and on the 25th of the same month another cheque for £4500, the balance. He should shew that the £500 cheque was paid into the Union Bank to the account of a gentleman named Watts, but that in point of fact it was devoted to the use of William Roupell, as was also the cheque for £4500, and that Mr. Treadwell, the owner of the estate to which he had referred, never received one farthing, and that his endorsement on the cheque was a forgery. On the 1st August William Roupell appointed to pay Mr. Treadwell for the estate, and he should show them that he raised the money upon the Kingston estate without the knowledge of his father, and that he surreptitiously obtained possession of the deeds that enabled him to effect this object. It would be proved that he asked his father to let him look at the deeds relating to the Kingston estate, and that he represented some of them were missing, and that he wished to take them to Messrs. Marson and Co., the solicitors who had acted for the testator, and he should produce a document in the handwriting of William Roupell, showing that he had taken possession of these deeds, and that he never took them to Messrs. Marson, but went to the office of Mr. Powell, a law-stationer in Parliament-street, and requested him at once to make fac-similes of the whole of those deeds, and at the same time said he desired this should be done as speedily as possible, and the deeds were ready on Thursday, the 19th of July. He was under engagement to complete the purchase of the estate on the 1st of August, and before copies of the deeds were completed, he endeavoured to raise a sum of £7000 upon the security of the Kingston estate, which was valued at £15,000. The moment he got possession of the deeds he took the genuine ones to a gentleman named Whittaker, and told him to prepare a deed of gift from his father to himself of this Kingston estate, and this was done. It was returned approved. William Roupell forged his father's signature to this deed, and he caused two respectable witnesses to attest the signature, but he deceived them as to who the party was by whom the deed was executed, and he should call them as witnesses to prove that fact. Having thus obtained possession of the deed of gift, it was necessary that he should also deceive his father, and he forged to the counterpart deeds the names of the whole of the conveying parties to the genuine deeds, and he then handed them to him. Mr. Whittaker subsequently obtained a loan of £7000 upon the property, and £5000 were paid to Mr. Treadwell, and £2000 pocketed by William Roupell. In order to defend this action it was incumbent on the defendant to produce the deed of gift, and if he did so, he (the learned counsel) pledged himself to prove that it was a forgery. Although the £2000 relieved William Roupell for a time, he was still in great difficulties, and at the commencement of the following year he had resourse to another expedient, and determined to raise £12,000 upon an estate in Essex, belonging to his father, called the Great Warley estate, and he should show that he forged his father's signature to a deed of gift of that estate, went through the same proceeding with Mr. Whittaker, and eventually borrowed £15,000 upon that property. At this time William Roupell was only twenty-five years old, and although Mr. Whittaker was well aware that Mr. Roupell, his father, resided in London, he never had the least communication with him upon these important subjects, and he could not help observing that this appeared to him very extraordinary. Things went on in this way until January, 1856, at which time William Roupell had played his last card. His father died in September, 1856, and William Roupell had immediate notice of the fact. Mrs. Roupell was overwhelmed with grief, and she gave the keys to William Roupell, and he went and examined his strong box and the escritoire that was in his bedroom, and he there found the will of October, 1850. He stood face to face with his dead father, his dead father's will was in his hand, and that will informed him that in a very few minutes after the body was consigned to the grave he must stand face to face with his father's executors, all men of business, and trustees for the benefit of his wife and children, and that discovery and ruin were inevitable. This will would have been his ruin, destructive to his honour, his character, and his liberty. He was, however, a bold and determined man, and he made up his mind what he would do. It would not do to destroy the will, but a new will revoking it must be executed, and he again had recourse to Mr. Whittaker. He had little time to do this. He slept in the house with his dead father, and on the day after the death he commenced his proceedings. He went to an aged man named Muggeridge, who had been for many years in his father's service, and he gave him £5 for mourning, and asked him for a receipt, and he resolved to forge his signature to the instrument he intended to produce as a witness. It would not do to make an entirely fresh will, but he wanted to have the entire control of his property, and he drew up a short will, revoking the former one, and leaving the whole of the property to his mother, he himself being appointed trustee, and he should show clearly that this document was a forgery, and that the signature of Muggeridge and those of all the other pretended witnesses were forgeries also. The learned serjeant then proceeded to say that Mrs. Roupell lived with the testator for a considerable time before their marriage, and William Roupell was born before the ceremony took place. There was no doubt that there did not at any time subsist that cordiality and confidence between the testator and his wife that ought to exist between a man and woman in that position, and it appeared that she was not aware of the existence of the will of 1850, and she made no difficulty as to the disposition of the property. The will which he alleged to be forged was dated the 2nd of September, 1856, and only a few days before the testator had prepared the codicil to which he had before alluded, and he asked them whether this was not in itself almost conclusive evidence that the will was forged, and that it was forged by William Roupell, the natural son of the testator. He then said that he should prove a variety of circumstances, showing how William Roupell was employed on the 2nd of September, and which would prove almost conclusively that he could not have attested this new will of his father, and that he could not have been in the company of Muggeridge, the man whose name appeared to the will as witness. This was the general outline of the evidence upon which he should rely to show that the deed of gift of July, 1855, and the will of the 2nd of September, 1856, were forgeries, but there was a variety of other evidence all tending to establish the same fact. He would now proceed to narrate other circumstances in connection with this extraordinary transaction. After the funeral, Mr. Roupell applied to the professional gentlemen who had only twelve days before made the codicil, to obtain probate. They were surprised, and suggested that the mother ought to be the executrix, but this difficulty was got over, and William Roupell came into the entire possession of the whole of the property, and he very soon embarked in a career of extravagance which astonished, and to some extent scandalised, the public. He sold estate after estate, with his mother's consent, upon a promise that he would settle £3000 a-year, and he at length became hopelessly involved, and no resource was left to him but to tell the truth, and to show that he had no right to deal with the property as he had done, and thus enable the heir-at-law, Richard Roupell, to obtain his rights. The learned serjeant then said it was only necessary for him further to state that William Roupell left England on the 29th of March, 1862, and that before he left he destroyed a large quantity of papers. The learned counsel concluded by giving an outline of the nature of the evidence he proposed to lay before the jury as above detailed, and he said that he should also put William Roupell into the witness-box. He was unwilling to make any observations with regard to his conduct, but it was clear that he had ruined his mother and his brothers; and, if he had done this wrong, by coming forward to make all the reparation he could, if he was speaking the truth, it appeared to him that he was actuated by the highest feelings of honour and duty. No doubt the interests of the defendant were deeply involved in the inquiry; he had purchased the property believing that Wm. Roupell could legally dispose of it; but at the same time the interest of the real owners of the property was quite as much worthy of consideration as that of the defendant, and if he made out that he had been defrauded of his property by the forgery and fraud of his elder brother he ought to have a verdict in this action.

Evidence was then adduced in support of the case as stated by the learned counsel. We omit the whole of this evidence, except that of Mr. Wm. Roupell, which we give in full.

Mr. William Roupell was then called. His appearance in the court appeared to excite great sensation. He said—I am the son of the late Richard Palmer Roupell, and the brother of the plaintiff. For some time before his death I lived at my father's house at Brixton, and I had chambers in St. James's-square. I had been admitted as an attorney in the year 1854. I had an elder brother named John, who, on account of some misunderstanding with his father, went abroad. I enjoyed my father's confidence very much during the latter part of his life. He used to sleep at his house in Cross-street, Blackfriars, during the week, and go to Brixton on the Saturday and remain till the Monday. I knew he had property at Streatham and at Kingston. I remember the negotiation with Mr. Treadwell for the purchase of a small piece of land adjoining my father's property at Roupell Park. Pending the negotiation I spoke to my father about it, and proposed that he should purchase it, and told him the price was £5000, and I was authorised to offer him £250 a year for it on lease by the Unity Fire Insurance Company. He knew I was connected with that company, and that I was then trustee for a sum of money to be invested in building. The sum was £50,000 that I had to invest. I had paid my father several thousand pounds, which I represented to be the rent of the Roupell Park estate, and that it was paid by the Unity Company. I also showed him a deed to explain how I had become trustee to this company. I have not got that deed now. I burnt it about a year and a half after my father's death. The parties to this deed purported to be the Unity Company, but it was really executed by myself. Mr. Treadwell's piece of land was contiguous to the Roupell Park estate, and I recommended my father to purchase it as being an eligible increase to the Roupell Park property. He ultimately gave me these two cheques, one for £500 and the other for £4500, that have been produced. He gave them to me to pay for Mr. Treadwell's land. The signature "John Treadwell" on these cheques is not John Treadwell's.

Serjeant Shee.—Whose is it?

Mr. Roupell.—Mine. (Sensation.)

Serjeant Shee.—What did you do with the money?

Mr. Roupell.—I appropriated it to my own purposes.

Examination continued.—The terms for the purchase of Mr. Treadwell's land were finally agreed to soon after I received the money. After this transaction I made a proposal to my father relating to the Kingston estate. I think it was in June, 1855, that this occurred.

Serjeant Shee—What was the proposal?

Mr. Roupell.—I proposed that he should let it to the company, to which he believed he had let the Roupell Park estate; and I said that they were partly disposed to take the estate on a building lease; and he replied that they might have it for five hundred years. I said that they would require to be satisfied as to the title being good, and that it would be necessary to submit the title deeds of the Kingston estate to counsel. I was aware that the deeds were at my father's house in Cross-street, and he took them from the strong-box and gave them to me, and I signed an acknowledgment for them. I told my father at the same time that I thought all the deeds were not there, and it would be as well to inquire of Messrs. Marson and Co., my father's solicitors, whether they had any deeds relating to the Kingston property. I obtained possession of the deeds, but I never took them to Messrs. Marson and Co.

Serjeant Shee then proposed to read the acknowledgment given by the witness to his father.

Mr. Bovill, however, before this was done, put some questions to Mr. Roupell, in answer to which he said that when the deeds were placed on the table before him, he at the same time signed the paper that had been produced.

Examination continued.—Messrs. Marson did afterwards send some abstracts of title.

Serjeant Shee then again proposed to read the receipt, but Baron Martin said he thought the document was not evidence, and he should therefore reject it.

The evidence was pressed, and Baron Martin admitted it, and the document was read. It was to this effect:

"William Roupell this day takes the deeds relating to the Kingston estate for Mr. Marson to inquire into the title."

Examination continued.—The moment I obtained possession of the deeds I took them to Mr. Powell, the law stationer in Parliament-street, to copy, and I received them back afterwards, the copies and the originals. I made the copies resemble the original title deeds, and gave them to my father, and I afterwards burned those deeds on the night before I left England. I filled up the signatures, copied the seals, and also the attestations. I took the real deeds to my solicitors, Messrs. Whittakers, in Lincoln's Inn Fields. I had previously told them that my father intended to convey the property to me, and immediately I took them the deeds they commenced preparing a deed of gift as from my father to me of the Kingston estate. They gave me a letter to my father and a draft of the deed, but I did not deliver either of them to my father. I took the draft back to Mr. Whittaker, and said that my father approved of it, and told him to engross it. I then caused a valuation of the estate to be made, and after the deed had been engrossed I ordered Mr. Truman and another gentleman to attest my signature, but I put a piece of blotting paper so as to conceal the place where the name was, and I afterwards added my father's name to the deed. My father knew nothing whatever of this.

Baron Martin.—Am I to understand that he never, either before or after, authorised your placing his signature to the deed?

Mr. Roupell.—Certainly.

Examination continued.—This estate was afterwards sold by the mortgagee, and I concurred in the sale. After the execution of the deed I instructed Mr. Whittaker to raise money up it, and he procured me a loan of £7000. Part of this money was expended for the purchase of Mr. Treadwell's land, as he was becoming impatient for his money. I was under great pecuniary pressure at this time. I had mortgaged the Kingston estate, and it was sold by the mortgagee to the defendant.

Mr. Bovill objected to this fact being taken as proved.

Baron Martin said he thought there was evidence that the Norbiton Farm estate was purchased by the defendant. Mr. Whittaker was an important witness, and the evidence went to show that he had negotiated the sale, and he ought to have been called as a witness.

Serjeant Shee said it appeared to him that his learned friend ought to have produced the deed.

After some further technical discussion, Mr. Bovill still declined to produce the deed, unless his lordship decided as a question of law that he was bound to do so.

Baron Martin said he should not do this.

Mr. Bovill then consented to produce the deed, and he put in the supposed deed of gift of the deceased to his son.

Baron Martin said he understood that the discussion had reference to the deed to Waite. (A laugh.)

After some further legal argument, a deed was put in, showing the conveyance of the estate to the defendant.

Serjeant Shee then called for the production of the deed of gift, and it was shown to the witness.

Mr. Roupell said—This is the deed that I affixed my father's signature to without his consent.

Serjeant Shee.—Are the deeds that are referred to in this instrument the same deeds that you took from your father?

Mr. Roupell.—They are.

Serjeant Shee.—When did you last see these deeds?

Mr. Roupell.—In the presence of Mr. Whittaker, who was the solicitor for the mortgagee.

Serjeant Shee.—Where did you last see them?

Mr. Roupell.—At the private residence of Mr. Whittaker.

Serjeant Shee called for the production of the mortgage deeds.

Mr. Bovill said he should not produce them. They were proved to have been last in the possession of Mr. Whittaker.

Mr. Roupell was then further examined. He said—I went to my father's house in Cross-street on the morning of his death. Mrs. Hunnerson, the housekeeper, gave me the keys, and I opened the various drawers. I opened his private bureau, where I knew his will had been placed, and I took possession of it, and I secreted it. At the first opportunity that offered I read it, and determined to do that which before I had meditated, namely, to secrete it. The will comprised several sheets, and there was a codicil on the back of the last sheet.

Mr. Sergeant Shee.—What did you do with that will?

Mr. Roupell.—I burnt it at my father's house at Brixton, the night before I left England. Every sheet of the will was signed by my father in the way he signed all important documents, and it purported to appoint certain gentlemen as trustees. I was one of them. Mr. Clark, Mr. Surridge, and Mr. Richard Stevens were to be the other trustees. The will was dated October, 1850, and the last codicil was dated the 31st of August, 1856. The Kingston property was divided between my brother Richard and another brother. I prepared a short will and wrote it upon a blank form that I had obtained with several others from a law stationer in Gracechurch-street. I slightly altered it to suit my purpose, and then went to Mr. Muggeridge, a very old man who was my father's rent collector, and gave him £5 as for mourning, and obtained his signature to a receipt. I have since burned that receipt. I copied this signature to a sheet of paper, purporting to be an attestation to a will, and I then forged my father's signature to the will, and added my own attestation.

Serjeant Shee.—Whose signature did you write last?

Mr. Roupell.—I think it was Muggeridge's.

A document was here handed to the witness, and he corrected himself and said that he put his father's signature last. He said that Muggeridge's signature was very difficult to imitate.

Serjeant Shee.—What pens did you use?

Mr. Roupell.—I wrote my father's signature with his own quill pen and ink, Muggeridge's also with a quill pen, and my own with a gold pen, very lightly, so as to offer as strong a contrast as possible to the other signatures.

Serjeant Shee.—When did you write out the will?

Mr. Roupell.—Two or three days after the inquest upon my father's body.

Examination continued.—I believe I first showed the will to Mr. Watts, the husband of my mother's sister, on the day of the funeral; and on the same day I showed it to Mr. Orme, the surgeon, and my brother Richard. I then communicated with Mr. Ring, my father's proctor, and left the will in his possession. At first he appeared to think it was informal, but he afterwards found it was quite correct.

The forged will was put in and read. It will be sufficient to say that it conveyed the whole of the testator's property to his wife, and made her and the witness, William Roupell, executors and trustees to carry the will into execution, and it revoked all former wills.

Mr. Roupell was further examined. He said: The will was not drawn up by me on the day it bears date—the 2nd of September. My father was very ill on the 5th of September, and he continued to get worse until his death. My mother was with him from this time until his death at the house in Cross-street. No one was aware of my intention to make this forged will.

Serjeant Shee.—Did your mother know anything of it?

Mr. Roupell.—She did not.

He then went on to state how his time was occupied during the whole day on the 2nd of September, to show that he had no opportunity of attesting the will on that day.

On being further examined, he said that he left England on the 30th of March, and went to Spain, and the night before he left he burned a great quantity of papers at Aspen House, the residence of his late father, at Brixton, and where he had himself resided since his death.

When Serjeant Shee sat down, Mr. Baron Martin addressed Mr. Bovill, and said that if he pleased he might postpone his cross-examination until the morning.

Mr. Bovill said he should like to ask Mr. Roupell one or two questions. He then asked him whether he did not swear before the surrogate that the will in question was a genuine one, and that the signature to it was his father's signature?

Mr. Roupell.—I am sorry to say I did.

Mr. Bovill.—And did you then deliberately commit wilful perjury?

Mr. Roupell.—In a certain sense I did.

Mr. Bovill.—Have you not wilfully and deliberately perjured yourself either to-day or upon that occasion?

Mr. Roupell made no answer.

Mr. Bovill then said he should postpone his further cross-examination.

Baron Martin.—The sheriff must take this man into custody.

This was done, and the court then adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

The proceedings in this most extraordinary cause were resumed at nine o'clock, and in the course of the day were brought to an abrupt conclusion.

Serjeant Shee, Mr. Lush, Q.C., and Mr. J. Browne again appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs; and Mr. Bovill, Q.C., Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr. Garth for the defendant.

During Mr. Roupell's examination yesterday his coolness and self-possession were most remarkable. He answered the questions that were put to him with the utmost readiness, and no one could have imagined that he was confessing himself guilty of a serious felony by which he rendered himself liable to slavery for the remainder of his existence, and for which only a short time back his life would have been forfeited. He was taken to the county police-station after the Court adjourned, where he was searched, and £70 in Bank of England notes, and about £30 in English, French, and Spanish gold coins were taken from him. He did not exhibit any more emotion than he had shown during his examination, and appeared to have quite made up his mind to endure the consequences of the course he had adopted, whatever they might be, with the greatest firmness.

When the court had been formally opened, Mr. Roupell was again placed in the witness-box to undergo further cross-examination.

In answer to questions put to him by Mr. Bovill, he said:—

The value of my father's property, at the time of his death, I should estimate thus:—Roupell Park about £150,000, and Roupell-street about £50,000. In 1853 Roupell Park was not worth more than £40,000, but £150,000 had been laid out upon it, and I consider it to be worth now nearly £200,000. I borrowed money on mortgage, for the purpose of improving this estate, and I say that all these deeds are also forgeries.

Mr. Bovill.—And your object is to get £200,000 for your brother?

Mr. Roupell.—On my oath, no.

Mr. Bovill.—If you make out these mortgage deeds to be forgeries, will not the effect be that your brother will get the property?

Mr. Roupell.—I know that he will be entitled to it.

Cross-examined—The Roupell-street estate has not been improved much. It is now worth about £50,000. The Norbiton Farm estate is worth £15,000, and the Great Warley estate in Essex £10,000. There was another property called the Thundersley estate. At my father's death it was worth £10,000, but a portion of it has since been enfranchised, and it is now worth £13,000. I did not find the money to enfranchise it. My mother found the money. There was another estate at Havering-atte-Bower, and Stapleford Abbotts, in Essex, that was worth £7000. Besides this there were the lead works in Gravel-lane, that were worth about £1500, and some premises in Shoe-lane, that were worth £2000. In addition to these there were some premises in Lant-street, Southwark, that were worth £3500; and a hop warehouse in the Borough worth £2000. The Wandsworth-road estate was worth £8000, and another estate called Southville, £4500. Besides this property, my father had shares in the Lambeth Waterworks Company, and the Alliance Marine Insurance Company, amounting to £25,000. The balances at the bankers' were about £8000. I think that I raised altogether about £135,000 upon the Roupell Park estate. A large sum has also been raised upon the Roupell-street estate. I allege, of course, that my brother is entitled to all this property by reason of my having forged my father's will. I think that the whole amount obtained upon the various estates was about £184,000. The sum of £12,000 was raised upon the Kingston estate. The deed by which this money was raised, I also allege to be a forgery, in order to enable my brother to get the money.

Mr. Bovill.—Then the effect of the jury believing the story that you have told, if they should do so, will be to put your brother into possession of £184,000 and upwards?

Mr. Roupell.—I consider he is entitled to it.

In answer to another question, Mr. Roupell said that he considered that some portion of the estates, by proceedings he had taken, were secured to his brother, and were "safe from all antagonists."

Mr. Bovill.—Safe from all antagonists! That is your expression, is it?

Mr. Roupell.—Yes.

Mr. Bovill.—How many conveyances did you execute altogether.

Mr. Roupell.—I wish to conceal nothing. I am very sorry for what I have done, and desire to tell the truth.

Mr. Bovill.—How many conveyances of property have you executed to poor people in the parish of Lambeth alone?

Mr. Roupell.—I cannot say exactly. I think I have executed about ten conveyances.

Mr. Bovill.—And you allege that the whole of them are forged?

Mr. Roupell.—Yes.

Mr. Bovill.—To enable your brother to get the property?

Mr. Roupell.—Yes.

Mr. Bovill.—And what should you say as the total amount of property you expect to recover; nearly £300,000?

Mr. Roupell.—Quite £300,000.

Cross-examination.—The improvements I effected were by the money I obtained from my father by improper means.

Mr. Bovill.—By stealing?

Mr. Roupell.—Yes. I obtained £10,000 from my father in one transaction—£5000 in cash, and £5000 which he wrote off for a supposed claim which he had upon the Unity Company.

Mr. Bovill.—Then you allege that you stole £5000, and obtained another £5000 by fraud?

Mr. Roupell.—Yes.

Mr. Bovill.—How much money did you obtain by fraudulent means during your father's lifetime?

Mr. Roupell.—About £70,000.

Mr. Bovill.—Did your mother concur in these proceedings?

Mr. Roupell.—Yes. I told her my father had, at my request, made a will by which he bequeathed her all his property. That he had previously, in 1850, made another will, in which he described me as "my son called William Roupell," and that he intended to revoke that will, and that my father had given me instructions how to dispose of the property, and that he trusted to her and myself to carry out his wishes. This was partly true and partly false. It was true that my father intended to have revoked the will of 1850, and to make an entirely new will, but he failed when he went in August to Doctors' Commons in seeing the senior proctor, and merely added a codicil. A few days before his death he said he must throw aside all delicacy and "do it," and he then took me into his private room up-stairs, opened his bureau, took out his will, opened that part where the codicil had been added, and told me to write another codicil to his dictation. I commenced the reading of the codicil, and he told me that as he apprehended there would be great trouble in the management of his scattered property, that he had resolved to secure to my mother, brothers, and sisters a fixed allowance in lieu of the property bequeathed to them by his will, and that as I had proved myself in the conduct of a suit in which we had been engaged, and in other modes, that I was a capable man of business, or something to that effect, he thought it would be better to convey the whole of the property to me. He then directed me to give by codicil to the members of my family the rental of the Brixton estate, and the Roupell Park estate, which he believed to be £3250 per annum, but allowing for deductions, he thought there would be about £3000 a year to divide amongst the family. He then commenced describing how he wished the money to be divided among the members, and I stopped him by saying that he was too weak to trouble himself with the will at that late hour of the night, that I was unprovided with witnesses, and I thought it would be better not to disturb his existing will. My reason for breaking off the matter was that he had selected the Roupell Park estate, of which I was wrongfully in possession, as security for my family, and that such a codicil would lead to the exposure of the fraud I had committed.

Mr. Bovill.—What part of the story you told your mother was false?

Mr. Roupell.—That part in which I represented that my father wished her to have the whole of the property.

Mr. Bovill.—Then you did see this will of 1850 before your father's death?

Mr. Roupell.—I did, but I had no opportunity to read it. I knew the main features of the will from Mr. Ring, my father's proctor. He did not tell me, the son, the contents of my father's will, but he is an old, garrulous man, and I got the information from him in the course of conversation. At the time I had this conversation with my father I intended to have destroyed the will the moment I could get it into my possession.

Mr. Bovill.—Without knowing its contents?

Mr. Roupell.—Yes; but I knew I was in wrongful possession of several of the estates, and I was satisfied. I was my father's favourite son for the last three years of his life, and after I had committed these great frauds. My brother John quarrelled with my father, and he had peremptorily forbidden him the house. He went to the Cape of Good Hope. I furnished him with the money to get there. He had no visible means of subsistence when he was in England. I never accused my brother John of stealing £500 and giving it to a woman. I became my father's favourite son in consequence of my good conduct as it appeared to him, and as I wished to make it appear. He was very fond of me, and said he thought I should be a great man.

Mr. Bovill.—And he would give you the means of becoming so?

Mr. Roupell.—No.—I did not expect that he would leave me a large fortune at his death, but I expected that he would make ample provision for me. I thought he would leave me the Roupell Park estate, and this induced me to some extent to obtain possession of it by improper means.

Mr. Bovill.—In March, 1862, were not all your available means expended?

Mr. Roupell.—Yes, unless I resorted to questionable means to obtain money.

Mr. Bovill.—Questionable! you mean unquestionable.

Mr. Roupell.—I had been defrauded and robbed of my money, and in March, 1862, I could not get on any longer.

Mr. Bovill.—Without committing fresh forgeries?

Mr. Roupell.—Yes. After I went abroad I became awakened to the enormity of the sin I had committed.

Mr. Bovill.—If all these deeds are enforced, are not the whole of your family practically ruined?

Mr. Roupell.—There would have still been a balance of £10,000 or £11,000, and also a settlement upon my mother, but I am afraid the value of the latter has been very seriously affected by what I have done. The settlement was made by my mother, myself, and my brother Richard in 1860.

Mr. Bovill.—What, do you mean to say that the plaintiff and your mother, and yourself, concurred in this settlement in 1860?

Mr. Roupell.—My mother was an unwilling party to the proceeding.

Mr. Bovill.—Then in 1860 you made this settlement for the benefit of your family?

Mr. Roupell.—Yes.

Mr. Bovill.—But, if I understand you aright, you say that this settlement is involved by reason of the forgeries that you have committed?

Mr. Roupell.—Yes.

Mr. Bovill.—And if this action is successful, the plaintiff will also get the £50,000 secured under this settlement?

At this stage of the case a consultation took place between the learned counsel on both sides, which continued for a considerable time.

Baron Martin inquired whether there was any probability of an arrangement being come to?

Mr. Bovill said there was, but he should like to put one or two more questions to Mr. Roupell. He then asked him to state the particulars of the will of 1850.

Mr. Roupell, in reply, stated that by the will of 1850, certain gentlemen were appointed as trustees and executors, and he was to be one of them. His father devised to his mother all the household furniture, together with his shares in the Lambeth Waterworks Company, and the Alliance Marine Company, subject to an allowance of £200 a-year to his brother John for his life. He also bequeathed to her all the money in the house at the time of his death, and the money deposited at the bankers. He also devised to her the factory in Gravel-lane and the stock in trade, also his houses in Cross-street, and his ground-rents in Hatfield-place, and his copyhold property in Broadwall. He also devised her some leaseholds and his ground-rents in the Cornwall-road. The Kingston estate was devised to his brother Richard, the plaintiff, in fee, and in the event of his not devising the property by will or deed, it was to be divided at his death among the surviving children. He also devised the Roupell Park estate, with the exception of Aspen House, to the plaintiff. The Roupell-street estate was devised to witness, and he also directed by the will that he should manage the estates and charge commission for his services. The Warley estate was likewise devised to his brother Richard.

Re-examined.—The present solicitors for my brother, Messrs. Linklater, never acted for me or ever did any business for me.

Serjeant Shee.—Did your mother or brother know of the frauds you had committed?

Mr. Roupell.—They knew nothing of anything being wrong until the night before I left England, and I then told my mother and my brother that I had made some misrepresentation with regard to the Warley property.

Serjeant Shee—Down to that period did either your mother or your brother know of the frauds you had committed?

Mr. Roupell.—They did not.

Serjeant Shee then addressed his lordship, and said, that these questions having been answered, he had to inform him that he was in a position to agree to a juror being withdrawn. He at the same time said that it had been arranged that the plaintiff and the defendant should divide the price of the estate, and that the plaintiff would assist by all the means in his power to give the defendant a proper title.

Mr. Bovill said, on the part of the defendant, he had to consent to the terms stated by his learned friend.

A juror was then withdrawn.

Baron Martin directed that Mr. Roupell should be at once taken before a magistrate, and that the alleged deed of gift should be impounded, and produced in evidence against him.

This concluded the business of the assizes.

COMMITTAL OF MR. ROUPELL FOR TRIAL.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Court Mr. Roupell was conveyed back to the county police station in the custody of Mr. Newland and Mr. Peda, two inspectors of the Surrey constabulary, and was formally charged upon the police sheet with feloniously forging a certain deed, with intent to defraud. He described himself as "William Roupell, aged 31, late of Aspen House, Brixton, gentleman." In a short time the Mayor of Guildford, W. E. Elkins, Esq., and J. Weale, Esq., and H. W. Adams, Esq., two of the borough Justices, attended for the purpose of taking the examination of the prisoner, who exhibited the same calmness and self-possession that had characterised him all through the extraordinary inquiry. The charge having been briefly stated to the Bench, Mr. Tongue, the associate, produced the deed of gift that had been brought forward as evidence on the trial before Baron Martin, and which had been impounded by order of that learned Judge.

Mr. Bennett, a shorthand writer, was then sworn, and he stated that he had taken notes of the examination of the prisoner on the previous day, and he said that he heard him admit that the signature to the deed, which purported to be the signature of his father, was a forgery, and that he had himself forged it to the deed, and that he had placed it there without his father's knowledge or sanction. He also proved that Baron Martin asked the prisoner whether he was to understand that he admitted having forged the deed, and that he distinctly replied that he had been guilty of that offence.—The Mayor inquired of the prisoner whether he wished to put any questions to the witnesses who had been examined, and he replied that he had nothing to ask them.—When the case had been completed the Chairman addressed Mr. Roupell, and after giving him the usual statutory caution, told him he was at liberty to say anything he pleased in answer to the charge, but that what he did say would be taken down in writing, and might be used against him at his trial. He replied that he should like to say a few words, and he then made the following statement to the Bench:—"I wish simply to say that I voluntarily left a place where I was in perfect safety, in Spain, for the purpose of returning to England to make the statement that I have done in this cause, and I returned quite openly. I was recognised in Richmond Church on Sunday, the 10th instant, and again on the afternoon of the same day in the public promenade between Richmond and Kew Gardens. I do not wish to say anything more." He was then asked whether he would sign the statement he had made, after it had been taken down in writing, and he readily consented to do so, and signed the paper, after which he was fully committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court, within which jurisdiction the offence was committed. Upon the prisoner's own statement he has rendered himself amenable to the charges of perjury and forgery, and also with fraudulently making away with deeds that were entrusted to him for a specific purpose, but in all probability the only charge that will be proceeded with will be the forgery of the deed of gift, and if he should be convicted of that offence he is liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life.

GREGORY'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION IN NORTH-WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(From the Melbourne Age, October 15.)

ALTHOUGH less ambitious in its purpose, and in its results not quite so conclusive as the expeditions of Stuart, of Burke and Wills, and of those who have subsequently crossed the Australian continent from south to north, the expedition to explore a portion of north-western Australia, commanded by Gregory, has not been altogether fruitless. Mr. F. Gregory's expedition occupied about six months, concluding with his return to Perth in November, 1861. The journal kept on that occasion has only recently been published, at Perth, and a copy of it is now before us. The party under his command consisted of eight persons, provided for an eight months' journey. The expedition was conveyed by sea to Nickol Bay, which is the nearest roadstead in-shore from Dampier's Archipelago. Mr. Gregory found the coast low, and the shore fringed with mud flats and mangrove swamps, and, in fact, strongly resembling in many particulars the coast of Carpentaria. Mr. Gregory very speedily commenced to penetrate into the interior. We may as well here note the boundaries of the tract of country he examined. Commencing at 20½ degrees S. latitude and 116½ degrees E. longitude, he took a S.W. course, and continued steering S.E. and S.W. alternately until, on the 25th June, he reached a point within sight of Mount Augustus, in 24 degrees S. latitude, where he had been in 1858. Retracing his steps to Nickol Bay, he took a fresh departure, travelling east, and, on 6th September, made 121½ degrees east longitude, being then turned back by want of water and apparently endless ridges of sand-hills. Northwards, Mr. Gregory reached 20 degrees N. latitude, near the mouth of the De Grey river. A perusal of Mr. Gregory's journal, published at Perth in February last, impresses the reader as containing a greater variety of incident than the records we have lately had before us from other explorers. There is less monotony in the country he passed through. A great deal of it was rocky, and this was his prime difficulty. His horses' shoes were quickly abraded, and more than one horse had to be abandoned, in consequence of the hoof itself being quite worn away. There appear to be numerous fine rivers intersecting the country at distances not remote from each other, and their permanence is attested by fish being found in most of them. Mr. Gregory found no mineral but iron. He passed over some splendid squatting country, and also found rich agricultural soil. He describes the country as a succession of terraces rising inland for nearly 200 miles, more or less broken up by volcanic hills toward the coast. The first belt averages 10 to 40 miles in width from the sea, and is nearly a level plain, slightly ascending to the southward, "the soil being generally either light loam or strong clays, according as it is the result of the disintegration of the granite rocks that occasionally protrude from its surface, or of volcanic rocks of black scoria that frequently interrupt the general level." Mr. Gregory adds, "The generality of these rocks do not, however, yield so rich a soil as might be expected from their origin, owing to the absence of actual lava, the eruptive heat having been only sufficient to convert the superincumbent primary and tertiary rocks into a vitreous scoria, highly indestructible in its texture." Inland, fifty to sixty miles from this, is a granite country, with an elevation of 1000 feet, terminating southwards in level plains of good soil. In latitude 22°, on the meridian of Nickol Bay, there is a more elevated range, 2500 feet above the level of the sea; the southern flank bordered by fertile valleys of strong loamy clays. These, again, trend into stony ridges and hills, some having an elevation of 4000 feet.

Of harbours, Mr. Gregory principally values the one in which he disembarked, and which he considers only second to King George's Sound. It can be entered in all weathers; the bottom is of sand and mud, and no reefs are known to exist in it, except quite close to land. The readings of the thermometer at Nickol Bay, from May to October, showed a maximum of 92 degrees in the last month, and a minimum of 54 in August. In giving an opinion of the new country he has explored as a field of colonisation, Mr. Gregory points out the difficulty of accurately estimating the area available for grazing purposes. He roughly estimates that he passed through two to three millions acres of pasture, of which not less than 200,000 acres are suitable for agriculture; the greater portion of the latter lying on the flanks of the Hamersley Range, the banks of the De Grey and its tributaries, and on the Lower Sherlock. He believes that its general elevation above the sea level secures a temperature favourable to the growth of wool, and that the objection of its intertropical position will be of no mere force than might be urged against Queensland, where the woolgrowers do not complain that the fleece suffers. Mr. Gregory is cautious as to its fitness for producing wheat and barley in the same perfection as in more temperate latitudes, but doubts not its capability of growing sufficient grain for the support of a numerous population. There is one very favourable prospect for the newly-explored country. Mr. Gregory says:—

"What it appears more highly qualified for than anything else is the growth of cotton—a question which at the present juncture cannot be lost sight of. From my personal observation of the cultivation of this plant in Egypt, and the attention I have recently paid to the subject while in Europe, I feel confident that a very considerable portion of the arable lands on the De Grey and Sherlock are precisely the soils adapted for the production of this valuable commodity."

The aborigines, Mr. Gregory does not consider, would prove particularly troublesome if fairly and properly treated. They are not numerous, and appear willing to accept employment under Europeans. They are physically a fine people, many of the men measuring two or three inches over six feet. We have thus far briefly sketched the practical results of Mr. Gregory's expedition rather than the details of his journey. We shall avail ourselves of a few extracts. The scenery through which the explorer passed was occasionally picturesque, and sometimes of romantic beauty. The flora he found very attractive. "While on shore to-day (15th May) several new and very beautiful plants and flowers were observed; amongst them one in particular, which, without exception, is the handsomest shrub I have ever seen in Australia; in form the plant resembles a large chandelier, with a series of branches springing from a centre stem in sets of five each; on these are short erect stems, a few inches apart, carrying five beautiful deep crimson dragon flowers, nearly three inches in length, grouped like lustres, and producing a gorgeous effect. The leaves of the plant are elegantly formed, like those of the mountain ash, and are of a rich green."

On the 6th June Mr. Gregory crossed a beautiful grassy plain of some fourteen miles, the kangaroo grass reaching above the horses' backs—the soil, rich loam. This opened out into a valley giving access to the river banks, which were rich black peat soil, containing numerous springs. Here was first seen a handsome description of fan palm, attaining a height of forty feet, the leaves measuring eight to ten feet in length. In the river were deep reaches of water containing abundance of fish resembling "cobblers," weighing four to five pounds each. Mr. Gregory prognosticates that this will, ere long, be the site of a thriving settlement. The river he named the Fortescue. Here is a natural curiosity:—"In one place the river had cut through a ridge of altered rocks, and exhibited a very singular contortion of the strata, the laminæ being crippled up into an arch 100 feet high, showing a dip on each flank of 45 degrees, forming a cave beneath, running some distance under the hill."

In his diary, Mr. Gregory notes having passed through 200,000 acres of fine pasture country in one day (4th July). This tract, he imagines, would be well suited for either cotton or sugar, being irrigated during the summer months, and the soil remarkably rich and strong.

A week later, he describes the country as gently ascending, the sandstone giving place to trap boulders, yielding rich soil, clothed with short green grass and melons, "the soil being too stony for general agricultural purposes, although I have seen country of a similar appearance in Mauritius producing fine crops of sugar." The rivers and creeks abound with ducks and other waterfowl. At Hearson Cove, some fine pearl oysters were obtained, containing pearls of good colour, but chiefly valuable on account of the size and beauty of the mother of pearl, which averaged six inches in diameter, with more than half an inch thickness of solid shell. Mr. Gregory describes some giant ant-hills, of from ten to sixteen feet in height, and thirty to forty feet in circumference, remarkably conspicuous from their size and bright brick-red colour. Upon the 20th August the party came upon some pretty scenery, thus described:—"After a few hours' scramble over ridges we reached a small stream trending E., containing several springs, surrounded by high grass and flags, gradually leading us by sunset into a deep pass, walled in by cliffs and bluffs from 100 to 300 feet high. We encamped in one of the wildest and most romantic-looking spots to be found in this part of Australia, to which we gave the name of Glen Herring, from a fish bearing a resemblance to a herring being found in the stream." In the early part of September Mr. Gregory had reached the point of his exploration furthest east, and suffered severely with his party and his horses from the scarcity of water. On the 11th Mr. Gregory turned westward, his horses being so reduced in number and strength that progress further east was impossible. He was very reluctant to abandon his outward course. He says:—

"Not only had we now attained to within a very few miles of the longitude in which, from various geographical data, there are just grounds for believing a large river may be found to exist, draining Central Australia, but the character of the country appeared strongly to indicate the vicinity of such a feature; added to which the gradual decline in the elevation of the country, notwithstanding our increasing distance from the coast, tended towards the same conclusion. Nor should we omit the strong evidences that the remarkable ridges of drift sand, which encumbered the plains, must, in the first instance, have been brought from the interior by water, and then have been blown by the prevailing S.E. winds across the country in a direction at least 50 degrees from that which they originally came from. This, with the clean water-worn appearance of the sand, the bold outlines of the hills seen to the far east, and the number of native fires observed in the same direction, must all tend to support the hypothesis that the western half of Australia is probably drained by a large river about this meridian."

Being baffled, Mr. Gregory resolved to run down to the coast, so far as he could, the rivers he had discovered. He made his way to the mouth of the De Grey, and formed the opinion that what Captain Stokes took to be breakers on a reef at the mouth was only the effect of sea rollers meeting the strong ebb-tide.

We have already exceeded our usual limits of space, and can only now add that Mr. Gregory has earned the gratitude of the Australian community, as well as that of the scientific world, for his intelligent research in North-western Australia. The unaffected and interesting narrative of his travels adds largely to the obligations he has conferred upon us.

COLONEL HAMILTON AND THE WESLEYANS.

TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY MEADE HAMILTON, OF HER MAJESTY'S 12TH REGIMENT, COMMANDING THE TROOPS.

(Per favour of the Editor of the Sydney Herald.)

SIR,—In the *Herald* of the 17th instant, I observed that Mr. Cowper was reported to have read, in the Assembly, on the previous evening, a letter addressed by your direction to a "*Mr. James Watkin.*"

I find, from inquiry in the proper quarter, that such a letter had been received by the Rev. James Watkin, the Superintendent Wesleyan minister of the Sydney East Circuit, and President of the Conference of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Church.

I therefore deem it right that, as one of the senior Wesleyans of Australia, I should tell you that I consider that in addressing a Wesleyan minister, and one holding the highest ecclesiastical position in our Church, as "Mr. James Watkin," you have insulted, not myself only, but every Wesleyan in the community; and that I do not remember, after a residence in these colonies of forty-two years, that an insult of the kind was ever before offered to our Church by any of our public functionaries, civil or military.

It would not, in my opinion, be a more unwarrantable affront to my fellow-colonists of other churches to address their Bishop as "Mr. Frederic Barker," or their Archbishop as "Mr. John Bede Polding," or their Moderator as "Mr. Alexander M'Ewen;" nor a more unwarrantable affront to yourself to address you as "Mr. Henry Meade Hamilton."

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

R. MANSFIELD.

Durham House, Balmain, 21st October, 1862.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Having read the correspondence in your paper of the 17th instant, referring to Wesleyan soldiers, I thought the publication of a few extracts from communications relative to the Wesleyan Church at the Curragh Camp, Ireland, would be interesting, and not inappropriate.

Your insertion of the accompanying will therefore oblige

A WESLEYAN.

"Changes are taking place here continually, but still the work goes on, and, as usual, we get our proportion of members from the various corps, as they arrive at the camp.

"At our late sale at the Curragh, to assist in paying off the debt on the school-house and soldiers' reading-room connected with the Wesleyan Church at the camp, the time chosen was providential, as in the midst of wet and boisterous weather, we were favoured with two fine days (the 2nd and 3rd of July); we worked away, assisted most materially by a volunteer 'fatigue party' of military men. The excellent band of the 86th Regiment played for several hours, with permission of the colonel and officers, several of whom, with their families and those of other corps, attended.

"If our friends could only hear the gratitude often expressed by numbers of our Wesleyan soldiers for the provision thus made for their spiritual wants, they would feel more than repaid.

"I cannot tell you what feelings I experienced as I saw, on the Sabbath, the fine noble stalwart soldiers from different portions of the British army enter our beautiful little iron chapel, and bow before the Lord, joining with hearts and voices in the loved hymns of Sabbath school and home teaching, and, in the quiet of that little sanctuary, gain strength for the conflict and buckling on the armour of God, go forth conquering and to conquer, till, crowned with nobler laurels of victory, they shall receive their glorious reward. As I sat and looked around I could fancy many of those brave fellows planting the standard of the cross amidst the darkness of heathenism and the desolations of superstition and vice; and thankful did I feel to have even a screw in that building, in which some of the brightest trophies have been gained for our glorious Emmanuel."

THE MAITLAND GOSFORD ROAD.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Allow me through the columns of your paper to call the attention of the public to the manner in which the interest of the country, but more particularly of the district of Brisbane Water, is cared for.

In the year a Mr. Surveyor Henderson, by instruction of the Government, marked or traced a road from Dora Creek to Gosford (on the way from Maitland), some thirty-two miles, since which time the country has been opened up and travelled over by the inhabitants, and a more suitable track discovered, in consequence of which the Government has been applied to to adopt the latter, as the more suitable and less expensive road from Maitland to Gosford.

The line in which the Government (or some of their particular friends) seem to be so deeply interested in, is by way of Jambo, and is of so mountainous a character, that many years must elapse before anything like a road is had from the small sums of money from time to time doled out from the Treasury for road-making, whereas the line proposed by the inhabitants, by way of Wyse, may be made a good road with a comparatively small sum.

Believing, as I do, that when roads are made, they are intended for the convenience of the public, not as a toy for the amusement of a few in power, I am at a loss to know by what means the honorable the Secretary for Lands proposes to justify his acts in reference to the above road.

Again, on the 7th August last, a large public meeting was held at the Court-house, Gosford, when resolutions were carried, and a petition adopted, and afterwards presented to the Secretary for Lands by a deputation appointed at that meeting, praying an alteration in the proposed line from Maitland to Gosford, which petition, I regret to say, appears to have had but one effect, namely, that of determining the Government to act in direct opposition to the wants and wishes of the inhabitants.

A requisition is now in course of signature for the purpose of a public meeting, at which it may be determined to bring the question of this road before the Assembly, as a means of having justice done.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

FACTS.

Gosford, October 17.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the public meeting held in Richmond, on Monday, 13th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means for the repairing of the principal street in the town, through which the mail passes. Some time back a petition having (as I understand) been presented to the commissioners of the "Road Trust," numerously signed by the inhabitants, asking them to take into consideration the bad state of the street, and to devise some means to put it into a better state of repair,; this petition was (as I have been informed), rejected by a majority of four to one, ignoring the right that it came within their trust. Now, Sir, if this street, through which the mail passes to Kurrajong and Ludanum, does not come within the meaning of the "Road Trust" Act, by how much the less does the back street of the town come within the meaning of the said Act, a street through which the mail never travels? Notwithstanding, upon this very street the special care and attention of the Road Trust seemed to have been latterly particularly bestowed. I think, in this case, the conduct of some of the members of that body is highly censurable, and calls forth from the public a want of confidence in them, and it certainly would appear to me to be the especial duty of the Road Trust to pay these especial attentions to that line of road within their district, upon which Her Majesty's mails habitually travel.

Richmond, 20th October. JUSTITIA.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of those in authority to the immediate necessity existing for the formation of some suitable jetty or pier in Woolloomooloo Bay for the use of pleasure steamers, &c., *only*.

Every care and attention is evidently paid to the public safety and convenience on land, but this great necessity has been entirely overlooked.

It would scarcely be credited that in this beautiful harbour not a foot of water frontage has hitherto been appropriated solely to this purpose, the Manly Beach and Watson's Bay steamers are obliged to deposit their passengers just where accident favours them with admission to an open space.

To see ladies and children crawling over the deck of any dirty collier that may happen to be at the wharf is, to say the least of it, not respectable; then the occasional immersion from nervous persons having to walk the plank, is sometimes considered inconvenient.

If a small jetty were run out from the point adjoining the ladies' baths, the steamers could come head on, land the people in peace and comfort, and everybody would be satisfied. Surely the Domain ought to be adapted to this as every purpose of public benefit. Can you help us a bit in this matter.

William-street. S.

ACCIDENT WHILST RIDING.—The Woodsreef correspondent of the *Armidale Express*, under date of the 8th instant writes:—Another accident occurred here on Sunday night last. Mr. J. Faint was returning from Barraba, accompanied by his niece, Miss Ann Chard, when her horse in some way carried her against a tree with great force, striking her out of the saddle, and inflicting several severe bruises upon her, and she was obliged to be brought to Woodsreef in a cart. I am happy to state she is recovering.

THE ROCKY RIVER DIGGINGS.—The *Armidale Express* correspondent says:—The dry weather, however, suits the miners at Maitland Point, where the claims are paying very well. James's party of seven realised 23 ozs. last week; Cooper's, of five and a half, 14 ozs. in three days.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—October 21.

Carlotta, American ship, 800 tons, Captain Caysler, from Otago 7th instant. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Yarra, schooner, 140 tons, Captain Tulloch, from Warrnambool 16th instant. Brown and Co., agents.

Helen Wallace, ship, 641 tons, Captain Towell, from Liverpool 10th June. Passengers—ten in the steerage. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—October 21.

Lochiel, for Petropaulovski.
Juverna, for South Sea Islands.
City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne.
Congo, for Shanghai.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—October 21.

Abbey, for Melbourne; Snowdon, for Geelong; Neville, for Shanghai; Hirondelle, for Rockhampton; Grafton (s.), for Grafton; R.M.S.S. Bombay, for Point de Galle.

CLEARANCES.—October 21.

Hirondelle, schooner, 95 tons, Captain Bedford, for Rockhampton.

City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain Moodie, for Melbourne. Passengers—The Right Rev. Dr. Quinn, Mrs. Goodlett, Mr. Robertson and servant, Mr. Shoobert, Miss Reid, Miss Devlin, Mr. G. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Steavenson, Mr. Kohler, Mrs. Bannatyne, Mr. Bowler, Mr. and Mrs. Shadforth, 5 intermediate, and 32 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—October 21.

Agnes, Atlantic, from Newcastle, with 245 tons coal; Nightingale, from Bellambi, with 50 tons coal; Sylvanus, from Jervis Bay, with 28,000 feet timber, 1000 treenails, 1000 palings, 50 bushels wheat, 5 kegs butter; Perseverance, Wild Wave, from Wollongong, with 71 tons coal; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 101 bales hay, 36 bales wool, 45 bags potatoes, 33 bags maize, 30 bags oysters, 80 hides, 7 casks tallow, 8 pigs; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 288 bales hay, 33 bags maize, 10 packages bacon, 10 kegs lard, 1 coop poultry, 4 horses, 3 cases eggs, 4 horses, 107 sheep, 4 bags onions, 4 pigs, 7 bags oysters, 20 bags flour.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—October 21.

Sorata, Notion, Mountain Maid, H.M. Warfield, Corio (s.), Guiding Star, for Newcastle; Nightingale, Celina, Warlock, Sacramento, for Bellambi; Woolloomooloo, Titania, for Macleay River; William and Ann, for Shellharbour; Traveller, for the Hawkesbury; Æolus, for Port Stephens; Perseverance, for Brisbane Water; Wild Wave, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—October 21.

Carlotta, from New York, via Otago: 88 packages glassware, 384 cases oil, 118 packages, R. Towns and Co.

Yarra, from Warrnambool: 390 bags wheat, 120 tons potatoes, Order.

Helen Wallace, from Liverpool: 150 tons salt, 60 barrels, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 245 boxes, 23,100 slates, 10 hogsheads, 100 barrels, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 5 cases, 47 bales, 15 boxes, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 1 case, T. O'Reilly; 150 cases, 50 hogsheads, Anderson, Brothers, and Co.; 2 bales, H. C. Broker; 1 case, J. Tomkins; 6 cases, 1 cask, Robertson; 50 hogsheads, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 2 ploughs, 1 box, G. and H. Vindin; 28 cases, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.; 43 packages, 2 cases, How, Thompson, and Co.; 8 cases, W. Saber; 30 casks, 369 cases, Saunders and Co.; 300 packages, Campbell and Co.; 1 case, 1 box, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 50 cases, 12 casks, Buyers and Co.; 1 case, J. C. Moore; 250 cases, E. and W. Paul; 25 barrels, 58 kegs, 2 casks, 18 cases, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 32 cases, 8 casks, 12 hogsheads, Charles Scott, and Co.; 150 quarter-barrels 100 half-barrels 50 barrels gunpowder, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 133 hogsheads, 10 tierces, 136 coils, 16 crates, 310 kegs, 200 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—October 21.

Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane: 10 packages tobacco, 409 bags 1 hogshead sugar, 5 quarter-casks wine, 1 case cigars, 5 hogsheads wine, 26 packages tea, 20 bags maize meal, 21 packages, Frazer and Co.; 1 cask coffee, 2 packages tobacco, 1 hogshead brandy, 2 hogsheads rum, 5 cases, J. Bros; 2 cases wine, Brown and Co.; 6 packages tea, 24 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case cigars, Watkins and Leigh; 3 hogsheads 2 quarter-casks brandy, 34 mats sugar, Keele and Co.; 1 package tobacco, King; 1 case tobacco, H. Dixson; 90 bags flour, 4 quarter-casks wine, 151 bags sugar, 1 case cigars, 9 chests tea, 6 bags rice, 8 bags salt, 55 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 50 bags flour, 10 bags salt, 25 cases geneva, 2 hogsheads rum, 1 quarter-cask brandy, 1 case cigars, 8 chests tea, 2 quarter-casks 6 cases wine, 3 hogsheads ale, 6 packages, Meillon and Son; 3 packages tobacco, 10 bags flour, J. L. Montefiore; 30 cases geneva, 47 packages, Chapman and Co.; 1 hogshead 1 quarter-cask wine, 33 mats sugar, 24 packages tea, 20 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 3 hogsheads rum, 2 hogsheads 1 quarter-cask brandy, 30 bags sugar, Baar and Co.; 122 mats sugar, 5 cases drapery, 12 ovens, 6 hogsheads, 3 bags salt, 100 bags flour, 20 packages tea, Dickson and Co.; 9 packages tea, A. Fairfax and Co.; 36 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 11 packages, Metcalfe and Lloyd; 100 bags flour, 60 bags sugar, H. Beit; 4 cases, Merrington; 4 packages, Graham and Mulholland; 1 case, Flavelle, Brothers, and Co.; 2 packages, Saddington and Sons; 7 packages, Vennard and Stevens; 1 case, Gardiner; 26 packages spouting, Zollner; 8 drums oil, 13 packages drugs, J. and E. Row; 7 cases, M'Nab and Co.; 3 cases, Hoffnung and Co.; 4 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 14 packages, R. Bailey; 9 horses, Ferris; 2 horses, Dr. Wilkins; 6 packages, J. M. Illidge; 19 coils rope, 2 tanks, 33 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 case, Myers and Co. 5 horses, Hoskings; 5 packages, Alderson and Sons; 2 casks, G. Wilkie; 2 packages, Harbottle; 22 cases, Kohn and Co.; 7 bags coffee, 53 packages, J. Barlow; 1 cask, Mrs. Coates; 8 packages, J. Perry; 16 kegs nails, 65 bars iron, 5 bundles iron, Friend and Son; 1 package, Palser and Co.; 40 packages, Levick and Co.; 1 case, D. Jones and Co.; 3 packages, Giles and Co.; 1 package, Pritchard; 20 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 28 hogsheads beer, 100 rams, R. and F. Tooth; 2 casks, Hamilton; 2 packages, Vickery; 2 packages, Sharwood and Co.; 2 cases, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 3 cases, R. Hered; 6 packages, A. Haydon and Co.; 24 weights, 18 packages rope, 6 drums oil, 7 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 6 cases, F. Geard; 2 packages, Lovelock; 2 packages, Moon; 6 packages, Harrison; 1 waggon, 1 dray, J. Bayliss; 3 packages Seymour; 4 cases, Elliott, Brothers; 44 packages, J. and W. Byrnes and Co.; 8 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 12 drums oil, 12 blocks, 16 barrels glass, 5 packages, Iredale and Co.; 3 packages, Barker and Co.; 1 package, E. Geach; 8 packages, W. Barnett; 2 cases, Union Bank; 1 boat, A. Reynolds; 16 packages, Dunnicliff and Bacon; 12 cases fruit, Johnson; 1 horse, Burt and Co.; 1 case, Hill and Son; 3 packages, Brown; 24 bags dates, Olliver; 2 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 6 packages, S. A. Joseph; 5 packages, A. B. Armstrong; 15 packages, J. Caldwell; 1 case, Armitage and Co.; 3 cases, Keep and Parsons; 2 hogsheads bottles, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 1 case, W. Pinhey; 2 bales woolpacks, J. L. Montefiore; 23 cases fruit, 5 packages, W. Brown; 1 waggon, Sandeman; 13 cases jams, Bush; 15 packages, Church Brothers; 50 cases fruit, Griffiths; 1 package, Farmer and Painter; 10 bales hay, Nunaghan; 20 cases oil, 9 packages, Davey and Hunter; 1 case, J. Sands; 60 bags flour, 20 bags bran, T. C. Breillat.

Hirondelle, for Rockhampton: 2 quarter-casks brandy, 116 mats sugar, 2 chests 30 half-chests tea, 26 cases wine, 50 bags flour, 32 bags salt, 20 boxes soap, 4 drays, 1 cart, 1 tank, 79 packages, Frazer and Co.; 1 case guns, 54 bows, 64 weights, 9 bars steel, 111 bars 19 bundles iron, 10 drums oil, 20 kegs paint, 8 blocks, 21 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 2 cases iron, 300 feet timber, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 5 hogsheads beer, J. Tucker; 2 cases, Newton, Brother, and Co.; 12 cases curaçoa, J. Vernusch; 28 bags salt, 1 package tobacco, ½-ton coffee, 33 packages tea, 71 bags 2 tierces sugar, 105 packages, L. Bergin; 10 quarter-casks wine, M. Bayley; 100 bags sugar, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 15 casks beer, Walforde and Sparke; 2 cases, J. Moore; 1 stove, Maxwell; 6 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 8 packages, Saddington and Sons; 56 packages, W. Allen; 81 bars 14 bundles iron, 1 bundle steel, 15 pairs dray boxes, 17 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 20,397 feet timber, 900 pickets, 30 doors, 30 sets legs, 3 casks, H. Moon.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Shanghai.—By the Neville, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For New Caledonia.—By the Eagle, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For London.—By the Transatlantic, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Otago.—By the Spray, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 7·30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE BOMBAY.

General Post Office, 13th October, 1862.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer BOMBAY will be made up at this office THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m., for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i.e., at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be despatched:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern Countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters, not addressed to the United Kingdom, will not be received after 4 p.m. on the 21st instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m., on the 22nd instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

states.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

N.B.—All letters and newspapers posted in the iron letter receivers must be so posted by 7 a.m., 22nd instant.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

NOTICE.

The public are informed that arrangements have been made, on Moore's Wharf, for the reception of late letters intended for despatch by the BOMBAY, and addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles, and posted within one hour of the departure of the mail steamer, viz., at 1 o'clock, THIS DAY. Such letters must, however, bear a sixpenny stamp thereon in addition to the rate of postage by that route. The letters for late despatch cannot be transmitted unless the proper rates of postage are prepaid thereon by stamps.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, 21st October.

Custom House. — Entered Outwards. October 21: Silas Greenman, ship, 733 tons, Captain Webber, for Otago; Williams (s.), 400 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane; Amalia, barque, 342 tons, Captain Oldejans, for Shanghai.

List of Passengers per P. and O. Steamer Bombay.—For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wentworth, Mr. D. Wentworth, Misses Wentworth (3), Mrs. Major Wentworth, Mr. Thompson. For Marseilles: Mr. Wittycombe. For Hongkong: Mr. C. Storey. For Calcutta: Mr. R. Mellor. For Galle: Mrs. Kellaway, Mr. and Mrs. Schotte and 2 children. For Melbourne: Messrs. W. Laidley, Collier, H. Robinson, Mrs. Valentine.

Specie Shipped per R. M. S. S. Bombay.—1 box 1228 ozs. gold, Commercial Bank; 7 bars 196 ozs. gold, Smith, Brothers; 2 boxes 2456 ozs. gold, 6 boxes £30,000, Oriental Bank; 2 boxes 2568 ozs. gold, Agra and United Service Bank; 1 box £125, Captain Ward; 1 box £100, Veyret and Delarue; 8 boxes £40,000, Commercial Bank; 4 boxes £20,000, Bank of New South Wales; 1 box £1000, Prost, Kohler, and Co.; 6448 ozs. gold, 91,224 sovereigns.

The Helen Wallace, from Liverpool, has made rather a long passage of 132 days: she was detained ten days in the English Channel by strong S.W. gales, and was again jammed on the Brazilian coast. Crossed the Equator on the 27th August, and the Meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 1st of September—from which place to Cape Otway had a continuance of N. and E.N.E weather; the glass down to 28·50 to 29 0. Passed Cape Otway on the 16th instant, and had fine weather ever since. One of the seamen named G. Williams died on the 9th October, of consumption, when in latitude 40·14 S., longitude 137 10 E. No vessels connected with the colonies were spoken.

The Sorata, barque, has been sold by Messrs. Mollison and Black to Mr. Humphery for the sum of £2500.

The Carlotta is originally from New York to Otago, at which port she discharged the greater part of her cargo.

There is no report by the Yarra, from Warrnambool.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 20.—Royal Shepherd (s.), from Launceston; Natal, from Newcastle; Westburn, from London.

DEPARTURES.

October 20.—Bruce, for Otago; Malure-de-Clerson, for Mauritius.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

October 21, 9 a.m.

Brisbane	... E.	cloudy. Bar. 30·174. Ther. 74.7.
Tenterfield	... —	
Armidale	... W.	fine. Bar. 26 912. Ther. 65.
Tamworth	... W. light	fine.
Murrurundi	... E.	fine.
Newcastle	... S E.	fine. Bar. 30·314. Ther. 61.
Kiama	... calm.	fine.
Wollongong	... calm.	fine.
Mudgee	... calm	fine.
Bathurst	... S.	fine. Bar. 28·052. Ther. 62.
Goulburn	... calm	fine. Bar. 28·200. Ther. 59.
Braidwood	... W.	fine and clear.
Yass	... S.	fine and clear.
Gundagai	... S.E.	fine.
Wagga Wagga	calm	fine and clear.
Deniliquin	... N.	very fine. Bar. 29·413. Ther. 65.
Kiandra	... S.E.	fine.
Albury	... E.	very fine.
Queenscliff	... —	
Cape Schank	... —	
Cape Otway	... —	
Portland Bay	... —	
Adelaide	... E. light	fine. Bar. 30·050.
Guichen Bay	... S. fresh	fine. Bar. 30·280.
South Head	... S.W.	fine and clear.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.		
Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

October 20.—Planter, barque, 231 tons, Leneven, from Geelong.
October 20.—Success, barque, 289 tons, Whiteman, from Melbourne.
October 20.—Creole, schooner, 131 tons, F. Wartz, from Melbourne.
October 20.—Drover, brig, 174 tons, M'Pherson, from Geelong.
October 20.—Highland Lassie, brig, 179 tons, Lamont, from Melbourne.
October 20.—Scotim, schooner, 111 tons, Blake, from Melbourne.
October 21.—Express, schooner, 159 tons, Davis, from Melbourne.
October 21.—Monarch, barque, 269 tons, Jamieson, from Melbourne.
October 21.—Deva, brig, 240 tons, Laverts, from Melbourne.
October 21.—Camilla, barque, 261 tons, Sydserff, from Melbourne.
October 21.—Squaw, brig, 166 tons, Moulton, from Melbourne.
October 21.—Manila, Hamburgh ship, from Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 20.—Herculean, Scotia, and Catherine, from Sydney.
October 21.—Adolphus, from Sydney.

CUSTOM HOUSE ENTRIES.—October 21.

10 cases blacking, E. Vickery.
9 cases ribbons, Young, Lark, and Bennett.
2 cases haberdashery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
1 box watches, T. Felton.
4 cases jewellery, Veyret and Delarue.
1 case, jewellery, H. Schilsky.
1 box lace goods, Smith and Etheridge.
2 cases stationery, Commercial Bank.
6 packages drapery, 1 case watches, Keep and Parsons.
1 case silks, J. and S. Thompson.
16 hides, C. T. Gedye.
1 case watches, E. Beckman.
3 cases silks, Giles and Co.
1 case silks, Farmer and Painter.
2 cases silks, A. Moore and Co.
14 package effects, J. Duguid.
1 case silks, J. B. Tickle.
4 cases gloves, Parrott, Brothers.
1 case watches, Flavelle, Brothers.
3 cases millinery, 1 case gloves, D. Jones and Co.
2 cases drapery, Rossiter and Lazarus.
3 cases jewellery, W. Saber.
50 barrels currants, 17 packages slops, 57 crates earthenware, M. Moss and Co.
2 case books, G. R. Addison.
281 coils cordage, 120 kegs nails, 50 cart arms, 92 packages ironmongery, J. Levick and Co.
7 cases jewellery, Levi and Stypman.
3 cases shawls, 1 case books, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
1 case ribbons, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co.
1 case jewellery, T. W. Binney.
2 cases seeds, Graham and Co.
2 cases instruments, A. Tornaghi.
2 cases jewellery, Brush and Mac Donnell.
1 case gloves, L. and E. Hordern.
1 case watches, 1 case jewellery, 63 cases fancy goods, Hoffnung and Co.
1 case pipes, E. T. Penfold.
1 box India-rubber, J. Cuthbert.
2 cases plants, J. Baptist.
152 packages ironmongery, 1 package hardware, J. B. Holdsworth.
1 case paper, F. M'Nab and Co.
1 case drapery, O'Donnell, Bate, and Co.
100 cases castor oil, Elliott, Brothers.
2 cases ploughs, Molison and Black.
10 butts wine, E. Wyld.
370 bags wheat, 118 tons potatoes, H. Tulloch.
5 cases starch, 1 machine, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
1 case slops, A. Warten.
3 cases hardware, 100 axles arms, 12 tons iron, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
2 casks tallow, 37 hides, Richardson and Wrench.
7 casks tallow, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.
16 bales wool, Tooth and Co.
28 bales wool, Mort and Co.
19 packages drapery, Metcalfe, Powell, and Co.
1 case leather, Saddington and Sons.
4 cases fancy goods, Kohn and Co.
7 cases stationery, Bank of New South Wales.
5 cases silks, T. Alcock.
6 rams, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
17 pianos, W. J. Johnson.
1 statue, J. F. Josephson.
147 hides, Durham and Irwin.
50 kegs nails, 113 boxes tinplates, 12 packages hardware, W. Wood.

DUTY PAID.

257 casks beer, S. A. Joseph.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M.
21st October, 1862.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.		Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Brisbane	30·174	74·7	...	...	...	...	...	E.	3·	8
Armidale	26·912	65.	63·	57·	85·	...	...	...	1·	8
Newcastle	30·314	61·	62·2	58·8	65·8	55·3	3	S.W.	2·	3
Windsor	30·270	63·	63·8	57·8	64·4	52·	...	W.	0·	1
Bathurst	28·052	62·	61·5	...	66·5	47·	...	S.	0·	0
Goulburn	28·200	59·	57·	52·	66·	42·	42·	...	0·	0
Albury	29·73	64·	66·	57·	81·	45·	...	E.	1·	0
Deniliquin	29·413	65.	62·	55·	74·	34·	...	N.	2·	0

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

October 21.—Brisbane, cloudy; Armidale, cloudy; Newcastle, fine; Windsor, fine; Bathurst, fine; Goulburn, fine; Albury, very fine; Deniliquin, very fine.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33°51'41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
October 21.	8.30. a.m.	W.	Moderate, and clear.
	Noon.	E.N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	E.	Light, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1862. October		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After
22	Wednesday	5 30	6 30	6 39	7 4

Moon.—New, 23rd instant, 6h. 42m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1862.

The Legislative Assembly met yesterday at twenty-seven minutes past three p.m.

The Speaker reported that he had received a writ certifying the return of Mr. Dalley for the electoral district of Carcoar. Mr. Dalley accordingly took the oaths and his seat.

Mr. Cowper presented a petition from licensed victuallers of Albury, against the bill for regulating the sale of colonial wines.

Mr. Garrett laid upon the table a report and evidence from the committee on Messrs. Taylor and Walker's Railway Bill. The documents were ordered to be printed, and the second reading of the bill fixed for Friday next.

In answer to questions, Ministers stated—That the Government would take into consideration the expediency of introducing a short bill to remedy a difficulty which had arisen in consequence of a late decision of the Supreme Court, rendering it necessary for the Chairman of Courts of Appeal at the various gold-fields to hold miner's rights, by which the validity of previous decisions of these Courts had been brought into question; also that prisoners sentenced to confinement in Gundagai gaol had been recently employed, under the superintendence of the local authorities, and by warrant of the Executive Government, in digging a drain across the main street of the town in question, and had been permitted, through an indiscretion of the police magistrate, to receive wages and spirits from private parties interested in the work.

The Speaker laid before the House certain correspondence communicated by the late Speaker, which had taken place between this gentleman and the Clerk of the House of Commons, on questions of order. The documents, on the motion of Mr. Wisdom, were ordered to be printed.

In answer to questions, Ministers promised that certain returns, relating, respectively, to the public accounts, and to the measurement of public lands for sale by auction in small areas, should be laid upon the table as early as possible.

Mr. Harpur and Mr. Dangar postponed for a fortnight motions in their names, relating, respectively, to the measurement of public lands, and to pounds and poundkeepers.

Mr. Shepherd moved the adoption of the report of the select committee on the Field of Mars and Eastern Farms Common. The hon. member stated that a number of commoners, anxious to increase the value of their own properties in the neighbourhood, had endeavoured to persuade the Government to concur in alienating the common, and in appropriating the proceeds to useful public works for the benefit of the district. The movement, however, had been strongly opposed, and, in fact, the preponderance of opinion was greatly against the surrender of the common. The bridges talked of would cost above £40,000, which was greatly in excess of the value of the common.

Mr. Robertson said the Government had concurred in the proposal to alienate this common, only on the understanding that no great difference of opinion existed among the commoners upon the question. The district was entitled to public expenditure no less than other localities. Mr. Shepherd's estimate of the cost of the proposed works was exaggerated. He should, however, move the previous question, as the recommendation of the report to partition the common was not in accordance with the evidence.

Mr. Shepherd reiterated some of his previous statements.

Mr. Piddington ridiculed the change of opinion which had come over the Government in this matter, and dwelt upon the feasibility of the proposal.

Dr. Lang admitted the labours of the committee to have been a waste of time and energy, but pronounced the common to be utterly worthless to the district generally.

Mr. Sadleir was opposed to the partition of the common, as recommended by the report.

Mr. Sutherland had rather let the matter stand over, but could not vote against the report.

Mr. Dangar objected to building bridges over navigable rivers with borrowed money.

It was decided without division that the question should not be put.

Mr. Samuel postponed to Tuesday next a motion in his name for adoption of the report of the committee on the Pilot Board.

On the motion of Mr. Samuel, a committee was appointed to consider a bill for incorporating the Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Mr. Stewart moved resolutions to the effect that certain lands, forming the water-shed of the water reserve at Lachlan Swamp, should be reserved from sale until further inquiry. The hon. member showed the danger to the public health that might arise from surface drainage, if these lands were to be occupied by a numerous population.

Mr. Robertson, not being so sure of the consequences predicted, moved as an amendment that the matter should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Sutherland supported the amendment, though concurring in the views of Mr. Stewart.

Dr. Lang would vote for the committee, but thought the alarm on the subject scarcely warranted.

Mr. Moriarty thought much good would come from inquiry through a committee.

Mr. Dickson saw no reason for apprehension, and held that the appointment of a committee would shelve the question.

Mr. Dalgleish supported the reference to a committee as a means of eliciting truth.

After a few remarks from Mr. Stewart, in reply, the amendment was agreed to, and the committee appointed by ballot.

On the motion of Mr. Rotton, a return was ordered of all members of the present Parliament employed by Government, together with particulars of such employment.

On the motion of Mr. Terry, a return was ordered specifying particulars relative to debentures issued by the Government.

Mr. Lackey withdrew the motion in his name relative to the employment of detectives.

Leave was given to Mr. Cowper to introduce a bill for the incorporation of the United Fire and Life Insurance Company of Sydney. The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Lucas postponed to Tuesday week motions in his name, relating, respectively, to the travelling allowances of public officers, and to the adoption of the report of the committee on the Tanners and Curriers Bill.

Mr. Windeyer moved that the House should, on Friday next, go into committee to consider the propriety of addressing the Governor, with a view to have a sum placed on the Estimates for the establishment of a gymnasium.

Mr. Cowper agreed in principle with the proposal, but thought a strong case would have to be made out to induce the House to give its assent.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Leary, Mr. Rotton, Mr. W. Forster, Mr. Hart, and Mr. Sadleir, and supported by Mr. Dickson, Mr. Driver, and Mr. Windeyer in reply. It was negatived by 25 to 8.

On the motion of Mr. Driver, papers were ordered relative to the dismissal of Patrick James Moroney, from the Sydney police force.

The House went into committee to consider the question of granting a bonus on the growth of cotton. Dr. Lang's resolution, fixing the bonus at 6d. and 3d. per pound, respectively, for different sorts of cotton, was before the committee. After some discussion, the resolution was carried by 25 to 6, and, in the House, adopted by 25 to 8.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend and consolidate the Sydney Corporation Law.

Mr. Hart moved the resumption of the House, which was negatived by 23 to 8. Soon after it was discovered that a quorum was not present, and reported to the Speaker, who accordingly, at seven minutes past ten p.m. adjourned the House to the usual hour next day.

We bid farewell to Mr. Wentworth, and wish that mild and genial suns—if he can find them in old England—may light his passage over the brief space which must separate three score years and ten from the bourne from whence no traveller returns. Nearly fifty years ago he appeared as a young Australian author, full of poetry and patriotism, breathing indignation against the neglect and contempt of his native land, and warmed with its opening destinies. For many long years he was the advocate, the Tribune, and the idol of his countrymen. He turned an undaunted face to Power, asserted the rights of citizenship, and hastened their full recognition. He then became the legislator of Australia, and looking to all nations, he found none offer a fit model for his own native land like the Constitution of England. The large measure of self-government, which would have fulfilled every patriotic aspiration, did not satisfy the many. This Constitution confided not only to the care but to the caprice of those who received it, was regarded with contempt, and though some of its clauses maintain a doubtful existence, the proportions of a British system are destroyed, and there is far less to restrict and restrain the popular will, in the framework of our Government, than is found in the constitution of the United States.

We refer to this point because Mr. Wentworth cannot forget it for a moment. With a magnanimity which does him honour, he admits, and, we may add, exaggerates, his failure as the founder of a Constitution. There is nothing like fate in our vocabulary, but we firmly believe that our constitutional collapse is the inevitable result of our social condition. Pity there should be nothing in society to revere, to follow, and obey; but as Mr. Wentworth did, so most of his class have done—they prefer the quiet enjoyment of opulence in the old country, to the laborious discharge of political duties in the new. They have perhaps no obligation to limit their discretion, but such is the fact; the conservative social element which is essential to the force of the political conservative element, vanished in the sudden fortunes made by our settlers who, lifted into opulence and ease by the gold discovery and the price of wool, let the colony go its own way. Mr. Wentworth had done enough to entitle him to the leisure of a green old age; but the fact is not to be disputed that our political development is the counterpart of our social, and thus government has become the heritage of the adventurous, not of the established colonists. Against these social causes no Constitution could have prevailed, and recovery is probably reserved as the task of years, and the fruit of suffering. We know that the present Constitution has in it the seeds of death, no less than that had which it set aside.

So far as material improvement is respected, we imagine Mr. Wentworth may fairly reverse the medal. Few objects are more impressive. When the historian shall take up the thread of the narrative where Mr. Wentworth laid it down, he will be astonished alike at the wonderful misdirection, waste, and results of labour. The wealth given by nature, often gathered with listless indifference and spent with marvellous profusion, finds no parallel beneath the sun. We believe that Australia will be found to give more for toil than any other country on earth. We have the authority of a man of first rank in science to say that the natural opulence of these colonies exceeds even our present dreams. No wonder we can show large revenues, great reverses, and quick recovery. The spendthrift may waste an estate, but there is always place for repentance even for an extravagant or indolent people. They have still the country.

Mr. Wentworth during his visit now terminated has been resolute to preserve the Upper House from further degradation. The selection of the present members was said to be made, if not by his advice yet with his approval. We wish we could secure always men of equal intelligence, standing, and property. If nothing else had resulted from Mr. Wentworth's influence than this, we should have reason to recognize his labours. It is understood that as President of the Legislative Council he did not profit by the emoluments of his office, but distributed them in various charities.

The addresses delivered by Mr. Wentworth on political subjects showed unabated mental vigour and steadiness of purpose. His last warnings sound like the last words of history, so fortified are they by his long experience. A balance of constitutional power will never be admitted by those who wield a despotism. We should offend Mr. Wentworth and degrade our proper position were we to load his career with indiscriminate eulogy. We wish we could say that his public character in all its parts, his principles in all their developments, merited unmingled admiration. But if we do not follow him with incense, we have never pursued him with defamation. We regard him as a great man, made so by the special circumstances of his epoch; his force of will and eloquence of tongue, and by the large space he has filled in the eyes of the Australian world, thus drawing around him the warmest admiration and the strongest passions of the Anglo-Australian race.

It would be fortunate for the youth of this colony if the better qualities of their eminent countryman seized their imitation. It is easy to storm like Wentworth, to copy his daring, to imitate his freedoms of speech, but it was intellectual vigour, strong sense, and earnest toil that secured him in a place in history, and entitled him to a lasting remembrance.

We follow Mr. Wentworth with our best wishes—that he may realise long life, that he may see the warnings he uttered obeyed; that he may be happy in his household, and that all he has done with a patriotic and single mind for the good of this country may return to him in its benedictions. We wish him all this—and more than this—although we name it not, and without which all else will leave but a sense of poverty.

Multa petentibus
Desunt multa. Bene est, cui Deus obtulit
Parcâ, quod satis est.

There is a great deal of contradictory testimony in the evidence given before the select committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of alienating the Field of Mars Common, and appropriating the proceeds to the construction of bridges; and this difference of opinion seems to be based on a difference of interest. Those who are settled at the east end of the common, at Hunter's-hill, would find a direct road to town of very great benefit, being dependent at present on water communication, and cut off from town after a certain hour in the evening except by a very circuitous route. The proposed bridges would bring this district within four or four and a half miles of Sydney—an easy suburban distance. The residents here obtain no advantage whatever from the common, while the sale of it would multiply houses and population, and in that way promote the prosperity of the place. They are unanimous, therefore, in preferring the bridges, which would be a great convenience, to the common, which is no convenience at all, but rather a nuisance.

The commoners at the western end, however, do not look at the matter in the same light. They mostly come to Sydney by way of Parramatta, and would probably continue to do so even if the proposed new road were opened. They would not sacrifice anything to get it, and as some of them get a little firewood off it, and occasionally some fencing stuff, besides grazing for a few cattle, they will not give up this privilege simply to accommodate other people.

This diversity of interest affords some justification for the recommendation in the report that the common should be subdivided, and allotted in three portions to the residents at Hunter's Hill, the Field of Mars, and Pennant Hills respectively. If this were done, one or more of these sub-divisions might then be sold with the full concurrence of all who could claim any interest in it. For those who advocate the sale would rather see the land sold than remain a common, even if the proceeds went to the general revenue of the colony. For they look upon the common as simply a barrier to civilisation, hemming in the settled land, and interposing a belt of wilderness between it and possible settlement beyond. They would prefer, of course, to see the money appropriated to improving their communication with Sydney; but if they had to choose between the two alternatives, of keeping the common or parting with it absolutely, they would unhesitatingly accept the latter. It will be very easy, therefore, for the Government to accommodate them when that portion of the common which most distinctly attaches to them is marked off. Though, how far the money will go is a question. Mr. Moriarty estimates the cost of the two bridges at about £65,000, while the additional roadway would bring the cost of the whole work up to £80,000. Whether the common would realise this amount is extremely doubtful. The opinion of witnesses vary extremely as to its value, according as they were desirous of depreciating it or otherwise. The committee wanted to get the professional opinion of Messrs. Gorman and Richardson as valuators; but as those gentlemen wanted sixty guineas for two days' work, or a hundred guineas for three days' work, together with horses and all expenses, the committee did not feel justified in getting the information at that price. The land seems to vary very much in value. There is very little that can be considered superior, the greater portion being worthless for cultivation. Some of the rocky parts, however, might sell for villa sites. The area of the common is 6235 acres. To realise the £80,000, therefore, it would have to average thirteen pounds an acre. Without the bridges the land certainly would not sell for more than five pounds an acre. What it would sell for after the bridges were made is the question in dispute. The commoners who are in favour of the sale want the Government to try the experiment.

Water communication is usually considered to be the cheapest in the world. Yet it appears that many of the fruit-growers in the neighbourhood of the Parramatta River do not make use of it. They find it more to their interest to bring their produce in by their own carts. There is less damage done to the fruit this way, and they can take back a return load of manure. A bridge across Iron Cove would of itself be a boon to those who use the road from Bedlam Ferry to Sydney, as it would save a considerable detour; and the benefit would be still further enhanced if, until a bridge is erected, a steam ferry were established such as that which was in use at Glebe Island before the bridge there was open for traffic. Supposing that plan to be adopted, the only point remaining to be determined would be whether the steam-ferry should be at its present site, or opposite Hunter's Hill, where the bridge is proposed to be. The latter probably would give the greater accommodation to the greater number.

The general effect of the evidence as to the utility of the Common strongly supports the view of those who look upon permanent commons as great evils. This tract of land is, and is likely, if unsold, to remain in an unimproved condition. The available timber has been cut down very largely by trespassers, who had no right whatever to it. The grass which would grow is kept down by the undergrowth which the disappearance of the trees permits to spring up. The estate which, in the hands of private owners, would certainly yield something, brings in such a contemptible revenue that the duties of the trustees in collecting it are very much of a farce. And, admitting that a few freeholders find it convenient to have a preserve for firewood and fencing, and can turn out a cow or two to graze, this private accommodation is obtained at a very high price to the community, if six thousand acres of land are to be consigned to perpetual barrenness in order to secure it.

The collections towards the Lancashire Relief Fund have, including £700 from Yass, reached the noble sum of £20,954 6s. 8d. at this date. The gentlemen who undertook the labour of this effort deserve our warmest thanks and commendations. The many families who by no fault of their own have been involved in this distress, will hear with joy that their colonial brethren have both the will and the power to help them. The collection in this colony seemed to some premature, but the news has shown it was admirably timed, both for moral and substantial effect, and will come like help from God. We have never seen a public sorrow which carried men back so completely behind all mere politics or economic considerations to the original and indefeasible claims of our common humanity.

A remarkable incident, stated by the English papers, happened in one of the manufacturing districts. A millowner, after having continued work as long as he found it possible, called his people together, and told them with deep feeling his difficulties, his sympathy, and his regrets. The emotion was intense. In the midst of these tears a sad voice of one of them broke out in the popular lines of Cowper—so closely connected with his own personal history—

Ye fearful souls fresh courage take,
The clouds ye so much dread
Are big with mercy, and shall break
In blessings on your head.

The whole company joined gradually in, and so partly with sobs and partly with singing, they got through the verse, in which hope struggles against, and triumphs over, despair.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[From our Correspondents.]

MUDGEE.

Tuesday, 11 a.m.

The bushranger Dillon escaped out of the watch-house last Saturday night, and has not yet been recaptured.

A large meeting was held last night to present £100 to Mr. New, and £20 to constable Campbell, for capturing two bushrangers. Mr. N. P. Bayly occupied the chair.

BRAIDWOOD.

Tuesday, 6 p.m.

The escort to-day takes from Braidwood 1214 ozs. 14 dwts. 9 grs., and from Kiandra 700 ozs. 7 dwts. 14 grs.

BRISBANE.

Tuesday, 5 p.m.

Mr. John Cameron, a well-known and much respected settler, committed suicide, on Saturday last, by shooting himself. Death was instantaneous, the charge having perforated his heart. He was on a visit to Bromellon, a station of his own on the Logan, when the sad event took place. The suicide is attributed to depression of mind, caused by recent heavy losses.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.

There was a great display at the opening of the railway to Sandhurst. The banquet and ball were very successful. The down trains kept good time, but the return trains were sadly mismanaged, the engines being unprovided with water. Trains appointed to start at five yesterday did not leave until five this morning. Passengers were locked up in the carriages all the time, no accommodation being obtainable at Sandhurst, while the engine had to go to Castlemaine for water. No accident of any kind occurred.

A great meeting of the Provident Institute depositors was held to-day, to nominate a trade assignee The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Langlands, junior.

Walker and Grant for shooting Cosgrove at Yea, supposing him to be Gardiner, were discharged, the Crown having withdrawn prosecution.

Mr. Wilson Gray has resigned his seat for Heathcote. The nomination is to take place on the 28th instant. Mr. J. J. Casey is a candidate for the vacant seat.

The weights for the Turf Club Great Handicap have been issued. The Sydney horses—Archer and Talleyrand—have each to carry 10st. 1lb.

Arrived.—Westburne, from London.

HOBART TOWN.

Via Melbourne.

Monday, 13th instant.

The Rev. Frederick Miller, the Congregational Minister of the Church in Brisbane-street, for a period of thirty years, died this afternoon.

The Ministry have been defeated, and intend at once to dissolve Parliament.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The usual meeting of the council of the Acclimatisation Society was held at Mort's-buildings on Monday, the 13th instant, Dr. Bennett in the chair. There were present Mr. A. T. Holroyd, M.L.A., Mr. C. Moore, Mr. E. Hill, Mr. J. F. Josephson, and Mr. W. J. Stephens.

After the transaction of the ordinary business of the society, Mr. Moore reported that a pair of moruks had been sent to the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, one of which had died, and another had since been sent in its stead.

A letter was read from Mr. Wyndham, of Dalwood, relative to the transportation of the Murray cod from the Mooki.

The secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Wyndham, to convey the thanks of the council, and to state that the Clarence River Steam Navigation Company had kindly offered to bring down, free of cost, any specimens for the society entrusted to their care; that Captain Wiseman had already succeeded in bringing down some of the cod from the Clarence, and that the society had supplied Mr. Wilcox with the necessary apparatus for obtaining and transmitting the fish.

A letter was read from Mr. Black, of Miami, thanking the society for having entrusted to his care the pair of angora goats formerly in the Government paddocks, and enclosing a fine sample of wool from an angora goat descended from those that were imported some years ago into this colony. Mr. Black, who has paid much attention to improving the breed of goat, states that their wool and fat are exceedingly valuable; that their flesh is in no way inferior to mutton, but rather resembling venison; that the females breed twice a year, producing generally two at a birth; that they require very little shepherding, and thrive well where nothing else could be kept with profit.

The following extract was communicated to the council by the Hon. E. Deas Thomson:—

A New Silkworm.—The Societe d'Acclimatation has received a letter from M. G. Simon, now in China, in which he gives an account of a curious breed of silkworms inhabiting the province of Che-Kiang, and especially the district adjoining the town of Hangcheoo. The silkworm is much smaller than the common one, but does not differ from it in other respects; it has the same number of legs, the same spots, and is of the same colour; but its habits are much more independent. The butterfly deposits its eggs anywhere, but chiefly on the branches and within the interstices of the bark of the mulberry tree, on the leaves of which it generally feeds. The inhabitants do not attempt to collect these eggs. Early in August—that is, two months after the ordinary silkworm has performed its various evolutions, myriads of minute worms suddenly make their appearance on the bark of the mulberry tree, and invade the new crop of leaves which has made its appearance. They grow fast, the gardeners doing nothing more than protect them from the birds by casting nets over the trees, which are all dwarfed. As these silkworms make their appearance unexpectedly, as it were, and yield a second crop of silk without any trouble, they are called Tien-tse, or children of heaven, by the people. The warmer the winter has been, the greater is the number of these worms; they bear a temperature of 25 degrees Fahrenheit very well. Their existence as silkworms does not exceed three weeks; at the end of that time they congregate under the leaves, which they bind together, and then spin their cocoons, an operation which takes them three days. A week later, their metamorphosis is complete; the cocoon is perforated, and the butterfly comes out. The cocoons are extremely small, but from 15 to 18 kilograms of them yield one of silk; they are wound off in hot water like the others. The pekul (60½ kilogrammes) of cocoons fetches from 9000 to 10,000 sapeks (36 to 40 francs) in the market. The Chinese do not use this silk alone, but mix it with the other.—*Galignani.*

The following notes on the rearing of the Ailantus silkworm (*Bombyx cynthia*), by M. de Milly, of the Department of Landes, and published in the journal of the Paris Acclimatisation Society, of Paris (June, 1862), has been translated and brought before the council of the Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales, together with some additional remarks upon the Ailantus tree, by Dr. G. Bennett, who considers it may prove useful to those persons who may be desirous of rearing this valuable silkworm in the colony of New South Wales, and extending its propagation over the Australian territory.

In the month of June, 1861, says M. de Milly, I obtained from the Acclimatisation Society 100 eggs of the Ailantus silkworm, and they were hatched on the 8th of the same month; almost the whole of the eggs were fertile, since I had ninety silkworms. On the 15th July, the first silkworms were reared, resulting in eighty cocoons being completely formed. I lost only ten silkworms. One month after the moths appeared and I had seventy moths, of which forty were females and thirty males. These forty females laid about 10,000 eggs, producing 8500 worms; I counted 6200 cocoons. Both these experiments for the cultivation of the Ailantus silkworm were made in a room, my plantations being as yet too young to feed the worms. I consider from my observations that the loss will probably not be so great when reared in the open air as in a room; for in the open air the worm quits the withered leaf to seek a fresh one, and is not exposed to the accidents resulting from manipulations to which they are submitted when reared in a room. Having sown some Ailantus seeds in a case, and the young plants being sufficiently grown, I placed thirty worms upon them four days old. Forty-eight hours after, there was not one remaining, the ants, but principally the wasps, had devoured them all. I renewed the experiment, but waited this time until the worms were twelve days old. Not one perished. I placed on the twigs of the plants, thirty worms and I collected thirty cocoons. At length, to prove how hardy the worms were, I placed the case of plants, on which they were feeding, in the worst position possible. I had it put against an arbour frequented by birds, and near a swarm of bees; the weather was settled and fine. I caused several watering pots, full of water, to be poured over the plants. The worms did not appear to be disturbed by it, and those who had commenced to form their cocoons did not discontinue their work. I have planted this year five acres of the Ailantus tree. I have selected the worst land on my estate (pure silica), and to enable me to form the hedges with greater rapidity, I have extended the plants from a foot to a foot and a half apart. At a later period, when the plants became bushy, I trimmed the plantations by the quickest and least expensive method — since three days, three men, and a plough were sufficient to accomplish the work. I adopted the method used in Normandy to transplant the Colza, that is, after having made a furrow with the plough, I placed the Ailantus plants in it at one foot and a half distant one from the other, then the plough returning to make another furrow covers the young plants thus placed, with earth; I mention young plants, because suckers are renewed with greater facility from them than from old plants, and are consequently preferable. Two men follow the plough, and straighten the plants which may be trodden down by the cattle. In a plantation thus made, the suckers are not planted upright, but are inclined on the margin of the furrow, but as it will be required to prune the branches in the month of May, that operation will straighten them, for the young shoot which follows will become an erect and vigorous stem.

The following observations were made by Dr. Bennett, on the Ailantus tree, for the information of those who may be unacquainted with it; for although the Ailantus tree has been growing in the colony, (and abundant in and about Parramatta, as well as various localities in the vicinity of Sydney) for several years, and even has attained a large size, yet it had only been planted as an ornamental tree. Now, as it is known to afford food for a valuable species of silkworm, it will, no doubt, be as extensively cultivated in all parts of the colony for its utility for that economical purpose, as it had been previously for its handsome appearance, and ready growth in inferior soils. The applications for suckers, &c., are at present very numerous, and Dr. Bennett has found many persons so unacquainted with the tree, that it has happened that many applications for suckers have been made by those desirous of cultivating it who were not aware until it was pointed out to them, that the tree was already growing in their gardens and plantations.

The Glandular leaved or Chinese Ailantus (*Ailantus glandulosa*) belongs to the natural order *Terebintaceæ*, and attains the height of from twenty-five to forty feet. Its generic name has been bestowed upon it from the name given to it in the Molucca Islands of Ailanto or Tree of Heaven, and therefore the correct orthography of the name will be *Ailantus*, and not as it has been frequently written, *Ailanthus*. It is a native of China, and has been long known in England, having been introduced in 1751 as the Chinese or Japanese varnish tree. There is another species found on the Coromandel coast—the *Ailantus excelsa*, the wood of which is white and light, but soon decays and rots. The timber is used by the natives for purposes in which lightness is required more than durability. The Chinese varnish tree is of very elegant growth, and resembles a gigantic sumach, and is a very ornamental tree for plantations, for which purpose it was introduced into Europe, and also into this colony. Now it is cultivated to a great extent in Europe, and more especially in France and England, as food for the nourishment of the Ailantus silkworm (*Bombyx cynthia*), and the foliage of this tree, before considered useless in the economy of nature, or displayed merely to excite our admiration, is changed by the aid of an insect into a valuable and durable silken material. At the end of September, the foliage first commences to appear, for the tree is deciduous, and at that season of the year the terminations of the branches have pretty tufts of young dark green pinnated leaves; those of younger growth, in the centre, being of a dark red colour, which soon after spreads into a rich and massive foliage, the leaves becoming very large, unequally pinnated, and three feet long. The flowers are numerous, of whitish green colour, clustered in a terminating pedicle, and exhaling an unpleasant odour; the seed-pods are pendent in large bunches, and the tree to a casual observer resembles the red cedar of New South Wales. The Ailantus is a tree of very rapid growth, and thrives well in poor calcareous soils. From the bark when wounded a resinous juice flows, which hardens on exposure. The wood has been described as hard, heavy, glossy like satin, and takes a fine polish. The tree is readily propagated by cuttings from the roots, suckers, and seeds. It has been mentioned that in England the trees in general bear only male flowers, but in France both male and female flowers have been produced, but it has only fruited twice in ten years. The tree has produced seeds abundantly in Australia. There is a tree in the Sydney Botanical Gardens about twenty-five feet high. The best season for planting is in the months of August and September.

Coroner's Inquest.—The inquest on the body of an infant named Edward Charles Howard, aged ten months, commenced at the St. John's Tavern, Newtown, on Thursday last, was resumed and concluded yesterday. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased infant was naturally strong and healthy, but during the critical period of teething it was seized with illness, and a medical man was called in. The child was under the treatment of this gentleman four days, and during that time he prescribed several times. The little sufferer did not, however, get better, but worse, and eventually expired on the 8th instant. Three doses of the last medicine prescribed were given to the child, and as each successive dose appeared to the mother to make the child worse, she tasted it, and thought it was much too strong, if not entirely unsuited to the circumstances of the child. Other people tasted it also, and expressed themselves similarly. The mother, in an excited state from the loss of her child, accused the medical man of killing it, but subsequently she apologised. The case was, however, reported to the coroner, who, in order to clear the matter up, had the body exhumed, and ordered an inquest. Several witnesses, among whom were four medical men and two chemists, were examined, and the contents of the bottle (containing a portion of the suspected medicine) analysed, the result of which was, that the medical man referred to was completely exonerated, the verdict being, "Died from natural causes."

Choice shipment of Summer drapery, &c., this day.—Mr. Charles Teakle requests us to remind the trade of his unreserved sale this day of general drapery, muslins, woollens, &c., also damaged tweeds, railway companions, parasols, &c., to commence at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

Montague House, No. 2, Church-hill.—R. Muriel sells by auction, this day, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock precisely, the whole of the household and other effects of Mrs. Drewe's long established boarding-house known as Montague House, Church-hill.—Adv.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR ENGLAND OF NEWS FROM SEPTEMBER 22ND TO OCTOBER 22ND.

The Madras with the English mails of August arrived here on the 12th instant.

Mr. Wentworth has resigned the Presidency of the Legislative Council, and leaves for England to-day, by the Bombay.

Mr. T. A. Murray has resigned the Speakership of the Assembly, and has been appointed President of the Council. Mr. Hay has been elected to the vacant Speakership.

The Elective Legislative Council Bill has been passed by the Upper House, and is now before the Assembly.

A Bill to reduce the export duty on gold from 2s. 6d. an ounce to 1s. 6d. has been passed by both Houses.

The Bill to prohibit future grants for public worship, has been read a second time in the Council by a majority of one.

Considerable progress has been made with the Estimates in Committee of Supply. The Assembly has refused to vote £100,000 for new Houses of Parliament.

The Government have called for tenders for the continuation of the Southern railway to Mittagong. It is expected that the iron mines at Mittagong will be worked to supply rails for the extensions.

The sum of £2500 is remitted by this mail in aid of the Lancashire Distress Fund. The total contribution from the colony amounts to £20,954 6s. 8d.

Mr. A. G. M'Lean, late Surveyor-General, died at Mulgoa on the 28th ultimo.

Mr. Ernest Spagnoletti, musical professor, died in Sydney on the 28th ultimo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kempt has left Sydney for Tasmania. On his departure he received a testimonial from the Volunteer Rifle Companies.

The annual meeting of the New South Wales Rifle Association took place at Randwick on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of September. The matches exhibited creditable proficiency in the use of the rifle. The Royal Association Medal for the best shooting from 300 to 900 yards, was won by private Gerard Phillips, of No. 1 Company. The prizes were distributed by Lady Young.

The Cotton Growing Association have planted twenty acres of their experimental farm on the Hunter, with the Sea Island and Upland seed.

A nugget, eighteen pounds in weight, has been obtained at the Gulf Diggings.

The intercolonial steamer Lord Worsley was wrecked on the 1st of September, on the coast of New Zealand, near Taranaki. No lives were lost, but hostile natives took possession of the steamer and ransacked her. The wreck has been sold on behalf of the English underwriters for £260.

The Australasian Steam Navigation Company's new steamer Prince of Wales ran upon a detached reef near Camden Head, on the passage from Sydney to Brisbane, on the 3rd instant, and is a total wreck. The passengers and crew were landed safely, but three lives were subsequently lost in the attempt to launch a boat. The steamer was valued at £18,000, and the cargo at £10,000. No insurance upon either had been effected.

Mr. Barry Sullivan is performing at the Victoria Theatre, and Miss Joey Gougenheim at the Lyceum.

The following vessels have arrived from England:—Orso, Statelie, Ocean Empress, Queen Bee, Woolloomooloo, Morning Star, Joseph Andrewes, Vimeira, and Helen Wallace. The White Star and the Hollinside have sailed for London, and the Jason, Walter Hood, and Transatlantic are loading.

The Customs revenue for September amounted to £48,930. The escorts brought down during the same month 44,803 ozs.

The banks are drawing on London at 1½ per cent. premium at sixty days' sight, and are buying drafts at par.

The Rev. Frederick Miller, Congregational minister, died at Hobart Town on the 13th instant.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—To-night at eight o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Steel, of Macquarie-street Free Church, will deliver a lecture in his own place of worship, being the fifth of the series to young men. Subject—"The Missions of the Bible in many lands."

COMMUNION SERVICE.—A united communion service, in connexion with the annual meetings of the New South Wales Congregational Home Missionary Society, will be held this evening at half-past seven o'clock, in Pitt-street Congregational Church.

BAZAAR.—A bazaar in aid of the fund for extinguishing the debt on the Temperance Hall, was opened in that hall, yesterday afternoon. The stalls extend on either side of the hall, and are overhung with gay flags. The assortment of ornamental and useful articles is numerous and varied; and in the decoration of the hall, and also in the display of the wares much taste has been exhibited. The Volunteer Rifle Band performed some lively pieces during the evening. The bazaar will be open this afternoon and evening, and is well worthy of a visit from those who desire to promote the cause of temperance.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—A meeting in connection with the Sydney East Circuit Auxiliary to the Australasian Wesleyan Missionary Society, was held yesterday evening in the Wesleyan Chapel, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo. The meeting, which was similar to the one held on the previous evening at the Bourke-street Chapel, was opened with the usual devotional exercises, after which Mr. J. R. Houlding was moved into the chair, and opened the proceedings with a short and appropriate address. Mr. Garrick then read a report, detailing some of the operations of the Wesleyan Mission in Fiji, the Friendly Islands, and New Zealand. The Rev. R. Moneyment moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so spoke at some length in support of missions. The motion was seconded by the Rev. R. Hartley, put and adopted. The meeting was subsequently addressed in an interesting manner by the Rev. S. Ironside, Rev. Mr. Fordham, Rev. G. Hurst, and Rev. Mr. Watkin. A collection was made, and the proceedings terminated shortly before ten o'clock.

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION MEDAL.—By an oversight, the name of the winner of the National Association medal at the Randwick Rifle Meeting was omitted in the report of yesterday. It was Mr. Gerard Phillips, of No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion.

COLONIAL ART WORKMANSHIP.—A champion's belt, subscribed for by a number of persons at the Lachlan, for presentation to one David White, a noted pugilist, was brought to our office yesterday for inspection. It is beyond all question one of the most artistic and beautifully executed pieces of work that has ever come under our notice. In fact, we question, if a like trophy of such value has ever before been manufactured—the cost being two hundred guineas. In the preparation of this belt, the artist (Mr. G. C. Cooke, of Pitt-street,) has been occupied for six weeks, and it is no exaggeration to say that he has produced an article, which, while it reflects infinite credit on his taste and skill, is certainly worthy of a much better purpose than that to which it is to be devoted, viz., to deck the waist of a common prize-fighter. In order to give our readers some idea of the money value of this belt, we may state that it contains no less than 36 ozs. of gold, wrought in the most finished manner, and embodying designs of great beauty. The buckle, or centre-piece, is elaborately ornamented with flowers and scroll-work, the cornstalk, rose, and oak-leaf being prominently introduced around the colonial arms; a shield or plate in the middle representing a pugilist in professional attitude. On the body of the belt, which is of rich blue velvet, the words "Champion of Australia" appear in gold letters of one and a half inch long, richly chased, and bordered by fourteen large gold stars, each recording a victory obtained by White in the prize-ring. From the lower part of the centre-piece there is appended a shield of solid gold weighing 1½ ounce, on which there is engraved an inscription explanatory of the circumstances under which the trophy is given. The whole article is, in fact, remarkable; being costly and elegant beyond comparison, while, at the same time, its presentation for such a purpose conveys a commentary which it is needless for us to specify.

GRAND SPECIAL NIGHT AT THE VICTORIA.—Yesterday evening was a grand special night at the Victoria, where that eminent artiste Mr. Barry Sullivan appeared, under the patronage of the Commander of the Forces and other distinguished personages, in the elegant part of Don Cæsar de Bazan—in the comedy of "A Match for the King," as arranged for the stage by Mr. Sullivan. The charming comedietta of "Delicate Ground" (in which that old Sydney favourite, Mrs. Charles Poole and Mr. Warner, supported the chief characters) was presented as a finale. There were other attractions in the programme, the principal being the performance of some very excellent operatic music. Mr. Barry Sullivan makes his appearance to-night in "The Gamester."

WE have been desired by John G. Cohen to call the attention of railway contractors, ironmongers, builders, contractors, cutlers, shippers, and the trade generally, to his extensive and unreserved auction sales, at the Bank Auction Rooms, This Day, Wednesday, October 22nd, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely, comprising 35 cases galvanized and 3-inch corrugated iron, 26 and 28 gauges, slightly damaged; 468 packages of Curtis and Harvey's blasting powder; 150 packages of sporting gunpowder, 5 packages of electro-plated ware; an excellent assortment of table cutlery, 2 tons black sheet iron, assorted gauges, &c., without reserve. For further particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following notifications appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Rowland Brodhurst Hill, to be Visiting Justice of the gaol at Grafton. Mr. Thomas Cooper, J.P., to give consent to the marriages of minors within the district of Tenterfield.

PUBLIC POUND.—Coonable has been appointed "a place for establishing, erecting, and maintaining a public pound."

MUDGEE.—By proclamation, the building which "has been for some time in course of erection as and for a public gaol," is declared to be "a public gaol, prison, and house of correction."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Parasols, Parachutes, Summer Drapery, Clothing, China Matting, Damaged Railway Companions, Tweeds, &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL.—On the Premises, No. 2, Church-hill, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Framed Engravings, Cut Glass, China, and sundries.

MR. JOHN G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Blasting and Sporting Powder, Damaged Corrugated Iron, Electro-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Black Sheet Iron, &c.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY.—At the corner of Kent and Erskine streets, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Gas and Shop Fittings, &c.

MESSRS. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Seasonable Clothing, Slops, Straw Hats, Velvet Bonnets, Damaged Oil Baizes, Half-hose, and Pants.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Woolpacks, Brushware, Register Stoves, Parlour Grates, Ironmongery, Brass Foundry, Guns, Caps, Pouches, Chains, Cornice Furniture, Saws, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Land on the South Head Road; Building Allotments, Weatherboard Cottages, in Taylor-street.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—On the Premises, 89, Lower George-street, at 11 o'clock, Fixtures and Stock-in-Trade of a Grocer.

MESSRS. BURT and CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Spring-carts, and Harness.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Dog and Spring Carts, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Books, Clothing, Watches, Boots, and Sundries.

CRICKET.—NATIONAL v. NEWTOWN.—This match was commenced Saturday afternoon; but, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, the play was not all that could be desired. The Newtowns, having won the toss, decided to take possession of the wickets by sending Clarkson and W. Jones to the stumps. M'Nish led off the bowling, and both he and Gregory seemed too much for their opponents, for wicket after wicket fell without adding materially to the score. The innings closed for 26; Larkins carrying out his bat for 9, the extras counting 8. The fielding, considering the weather, was very praiseworthy. The Nationals opened their innings by sending T. Lewis and D'Arcy to defend the stumps—Sydney Jones and Larkins bowling. The innings closed for 106; Crampton making 38 by some splendid cuts and leg hits, and causing several changes in the bowling. Newcombe, O. Lewis, and W. M'Nish also played well, and got their runs very cleanly. The bowling of S. Jones was all that could be desired; but the fielding of the Newtowns was—especially towards the latter part of the innings—very loose, but this in somewise was attributable to the weather.

NEWTOWN, 1st INNINGS.

Clarkson, b. M'Nish	0
W. Jones, jun., c. Dickson, b. by Crampton	0
W. H. Jones, b. M'Nish	5
C. Jones, c. by T. Lewis, b. M'Nish	0
Larkins, not out	9
S. Jones, b. M'Nish	0
W. Crane, b. by Gregory	0
S. Smidmore, c. by T. Lewis, b. Gregory	1
H. Goodsell, b. Gregory	0
T. Day, c. Crampton, b. M'Nish	0
— Toogood, b. Gregory	3
Byes, 1; wides, 6; no balls, 1	8
Total	26

NATIONAL, 1st INNINGS.

T. Lewis, c. by Crane, b. by Larkins	4
D. D'Arcy, b. by S. Jones	0
D. Dickson, b. by S. Jones	0
W. M'Nish, l.b.w., b. Larkins	11
W. Gregory, b. S. Jones	6
H. Newcombe, run out	19
J. Crampton, c. W. Jones, b. by S. Jones	38
O. Lewis, b. by S. Jones	14
E. Rowley, c. by Larkins, b. by W. Jones	4
J. Bennett, not out	0
G. Howell, b. by S. Jones	0
Byes, 2; leg byes, 5; wides, 4; no balls, 1	10
Total	106

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

NATIONAL, 1ST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	M. Overs.	Wickets.
M'Nish	36	12	1	5
Gregory	22	3	2	4
Crampton	12	3	1	1

NEWTOWN, 1ST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	M. Overs.	Wickets.
S. Jones	142	47	8	6
Larkins	84	26	3	2
Crane	6	9	0	0
W. Jones	36	11	0	1
Toogood	12	3	0	0

GLEN QUINN.—Noami River, October 17th.—Our correspondent writes as follows:—There has been no rain in this quarter since I wrote last, and the weather is now fearfully hot. The country, I may state, is looking very bad indeed; the river still keeps a good supply of water, and lately it has risen some three or four feet; still stock generally appear like unto Pharaoh's lean kine. I reported to your paper last week the capture of an aboriginal by one of our newly-fledged troopers—a rare specimen of the Emerald Isle. Having handcuffed his prisoner, he proceeded to quarters with him, in a public-house, where there happened to be a ball, and being rather musically inclined, he, *sans ceremonie*, joined the company, notwithstanding the remonstrances of many present. The upshot was that the gallant trooper got so drunk that his prisoner escaped. In this dilemma Mr. J. Huxley endeavoured to pacify him, but could not succeed. Ultimately he took away the man's carbine, with which previously he was marching about cocked and loaded. The officer was then conveyed to Wee Waa lockup, and on being brought before the bench was fined in the sum of £5. His sub-inspector (Abbot) intends to bring another charge against him, viz., that of letting his prisoner escape. I hope this statement may meet the eye of the Inspector-General of Police, in order that some inquiry may be instituted into the matter. While I write there are slight indications of rain. It never was more wanted, I am sorry to say. Our sporting gentlemen are training their prads for the Narrabal races, and some good sport is anticipated. Mr. J. G. Dangar, I understand, is bringing out some excellent horses for the occasion.

EXPORTATION OF SHEEP FROM THE CLYDE TO NEW ZEALAND.—The *Glasgow Herald* says:—Within the last ten months three ships have left the Broomielaw, containing each a cargo of upwards of 1000 Leicester sheep, for New Zealand, and a fourth will leave our harbour within a day or two, having on board 1700 more. Three of the four vessels were chartered by, and fitted up under the superintendence of, Messrs. Cree, Skinner, and Co., of Gordon-street. So complete were the arrangements, that though by the last of the vessels which left our port 1065 sheep were shipped, only eighteen died during the voyage—a circumstance which probably has not any parallel; and before the surviving 1047 were many weeks in the colony they had multiplied to the extent of 100 per cent. Having heard so much of the circumstance, and being struck with the prudent foresight and the thoroughness of the arrangements which could convey upwards of 1000 sheep to the very antipodes with a loss of only eighteen, we paid a visit to the vessel (the Flying Mist) which is about to transport the latest cargo from this country. The space known as the "between decks" has been fitted up with pens, one row along each side of the vessel, and another running the centre of the space. Each row is divided into two tiers, a lower and upper, and so great is the depth of the between decks that this can be conveniently done without infringing on the health and comfort of the sheep. The between decks measures 200 feet in length, about 40 feet in breadth amidships, and about 10 feet in height. In the pens are placed small troughs for holding the food, which consists of a mixture of hay, oats, peas, and oilcake, all copiously saturated with water, which is the only process by which they imbibe liquid. Where are food and water to be stowed away for 1700 sheep about to emigrate to New Zealand, without any hope of ever seeing their mother country again? For such a voyage, 1050 sheep, and the necessary number of shepherds, will require 64,000 gallons of water, which will occupy about 450 tons of space—each ton of space being 40 cubic feet—in the ship's hold, and they will require 170 tons weight of food, which will occupy about 756 tons of room. The charterers send out in the ship's hold 4800 bags of food, each bag weighing 100lbs., and they save the immense space required for the water by a novel expedient. The ship carries no water with her, and machinery has been fitted up on board for distilling it from the sea. The water is first forced from the sea into a condenser by means of a large steam pump. This condenser contains a great number of pipes, but the water forced into it does not enter the pipes, but surrounds them to cool them, and condense the steam that is passing through them. The salt sea water is pumped from the condenser into the boiler by one pipe, and direct from the sea into the boiler by another pipe, and in the boiler it is converted into steam. The steam is forced into pipes which lead back through the condenser, where the constant influx of cold sea water condenses it into water perfectly pure and fresh, and fit for use. This water is collected in a tank beneath. There is thus a constant flow of cold water passing through the condenser, and the colder the water the more rapidly is the steam converted into pure water. The saline and other elements which were precipitated to the bottom of the boiler in the process of converting the water into steam is run back into the sea quite warm, or it may be sent through another pipe and used for washing the decks. The apparatus is able to condense about eighty-five gallons of water in an hour; it might condense more, but the water in that case would leave the condensing pipes a little warm. The Flying Mist has been chartered for nine voyages—one between this country and New Zealand, and eight between Australia and New Zealand. During the eight intercolonial voyages she is to convey 40,000 Australian sheep to New Zealand.

THE SEASON AT THE ROCKY RIVER.—The correspondent of the *Armidale Express* writes as follows:—The weather remains dry. Grasses, cereals, and vegetables are rapidly assuming a withered appearance, and in many instances will be beyond recovery if rain does not come ere many days, and its continued want remains a serious loss to the mining community, and causes general dulness.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wise.

BARRISTER ADMITTED.

Mr. Isaacs moved the admission, as a barrister, of William Alexander Dumaresq, who had been called to the English bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, in Hilary Term of the present year (on the 27th January last). Dumaresq, he understood, was a colonial name of high standing, and he had much pleasure in introducing this gentleman to the colonial Bar. He handed in the English certificate of Mr. Dumaresq's admission.

The Chief Justice said that he had great pleasure in directing the admission of the son of a very old friend to the Bar of New South Wales.

LANCE V. TURNER AND OTHERS.

Mr. Broadhurst, Q.C., moved, upon notice, to set aside an order by Mr. Justice Milford on the taxation of costs.

Mr. Faucett opposed the application.

The question was whether his Honor had improperly disallowed certain charges for consultation with counsel on an equitable plea.

Judgment was reserved, in order that Mr. Justice Milford might be consulted.

BRENAN V. RUSSELL.

The argument on the reference from chambers herein was postponed until after the new trial motion should have been heard.

EBSWORTH V. HICKEY.

This was a suit for breach of contract as to sale of a station in which there had been a reference to arbitration and an award. There were now cross motions by rules *nisi*—one to set aside the award, and the other for an attachment to enforce it. The motion to set aside the award was first heard. The ground of this was, that during the pendency of the proceedings the plaintiffs had made an assignment to trustees, who had not formally taken up and continued the suit, and to whom the award made no reference. There had been a consent to consider the trustees for the Ebsworths as the plaintiffs, signed by the attorney for the latter, who professed to act for both, the arbitration to go on, however, in the Ebsworths' names. The question was, whether this was sufficient, or whether the assignment put an end, under the circumstances, to this suit, the trustees not having taken it up in their own name. The reference had been to Messrs. W. C. Wentworth and John Hay, who appointed Mr. E. W. Cornish to act as umpire. Messrs. Hay and Cornish awarded £3027 2s. 7d. to the plaintiffs, and the point in contest was whether the trustees under the assignment, Messrs. Napier, Buchanan, and Metcalfe, could now come in and claim the advantage of this award to the Ebsworths.

Mr. Darley and Mr. Sheppard appeared in support of the motion, and Sir William Manning, Q.C., Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen, shewed cause against it.

Their Honors sustained the award. It was very doubtful whether, under the Administration of Justice Amendment Act, 5 Victoria, No. 9, section 37, the trustees could even have sued in their own names, but it was clear that they could not so sue in an action which was pending at the time when the assignment was made and they came into the exercise of their trust. It was different in the case of bankruptcy. Here, however, the award was not only *prima facie* good at law, but in equity also; for the trustees had, so far as they could, been concurring parties and the defendant had gone on with the arbitration with full cognizance of the assignment, and of his position in regard to the trustees.

The rule nisi was therefore discharged, with costs.

The rule for an attachment was thereupon moved. In opposition to this an affidavit was produced from Mr. Wentworth, to the effect that the award was made without his concurrence. Time to answer this affidavit was applied for and granted.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

Certificates of discharge were granted, on the usual affidavits, without opposition, to William Coleman Leslie, and Charles Lee Morris.

John Liddell was granted a certificate by the late Chief Commissioner, but it was not taken out or reduced to writing at the time; and, in consequence of the recent decision in Byrne v. Sempill, he (insolvent) considered it desirable to apply again. His Honor made the desired order, but observed that the attention of the Court did not appear to have been called to the 17th Victoria, No. 32, or the argument of Byrne v. Sempill, although that Act seemed to have an important bearing on the legal question decided in that cause.

In the matter of James Hayes's application for a certificate, the official assignee corrected an error into which he fell when reporting upon insolvent's application on a former occasion, but it was admitted that he (insolvent) had not kept proper accounts. He is a marksman, in business in a small way only. Certificate suspended for one month.

Mr. Wilkinson applied that a certificate be granted to David Stein. Insolvent's assets consisted of wearing apparel, valued at £5, while the liabilities amounted to £436. The bad and doubtful debts he had permitted persons to contract with him amounted to £105. The case was ordered to stand over until Tuesday next, to afford insolvent an opportunity of accounting for such a state of things.

The application of John Phillips was struck out, no appearance being made either by him or any one on his behalf.

SURRENDER.

Henry Bancroft, of Redfern, late of Woolloomooloo, printer. Liabilities, £137 15s. 10d.; assets, £100 18s. 6d.; deficit, £37 7s. 4d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, October 22.—George H. Barber, third. William Merrett and Robert Crosbie, Francis Gray, Joseph Roberts, second. John A. Kennedy, first.

Thursday, 23.—*At Yass*: Thomas Davis, second.

Friday, 24.—Francis Timmins, third. Neil M'Ara, Grosvenor Francis, first. *At Albury*: John Bennett, third. *At Braidwood*: Peter Lenaghan, single.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT SESSIONS.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE James Dowling, Esq., Judge.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases:—

Charles Edwards was indicted for unlawfully and falsely pretending to Mr. John Warburton, on the 28th July last, that he was agent of Mr. Arthur Cubitt, and authorised to collect subscriptions for the *Empire* newspaper; by means of such false pretence the prisoner did unlawfully obtain from the prosecutor a sum of money amounting to 15s., with intent to defraud, the prisoner not being agent of Mr. Cubitt to collect subscriptions. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour for four months.

Patrick Connelly was indicted for feloniously stealing a purse and a sum of money to the amount of £8, the property of John Hall, on the 3rd October instant, by finding the same in Wynyard-street. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour, for twelve months. Mr. Henry Milford defended the prisoner.

James Philip Moss was indicted for embezzling the sum of 18s., the property of one Edward Vess, on the 1st September last, the prisoner being then in the employment of the prosecutor. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour, for twelve months.

Thomas Helcup, a youth about twelve years of age, was indicted for unlawfully, wilfully, and maliciously, and to the prejudice of the public, injuring a certain engine turntable, part of the works of the Great Southern Railway, on the 5th October instant, the property of the Commissioner for Railways of the colony. Verdict, not guilty. At the same time the jury were unanimous in expressing that there is great remissness and negligence with the authorities connected with railroads, in not fencing that part sufficiently to prevent persons from trespassing in that locality. In fact, it was in consequence of the inefficiency of the fence that the boy was acquitted. Mr. Carroll defended the prisoner.

Thomas John Smith was indicted for feloniously stealing twelve guns, on the 15th August last, the property of Henry Robinson. Verdict guilty. Remanded for sentence. Mr. Roberts defended the prisoner.

Thomas Brown was indicted for feloniously wounding Henry Murdock, at Brisbane Water, with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The prisoner pleaded guilty to unlawfully wounding, which plea the Crown Prosecutor consented to take. Remanded for sentence.

SENTENCES.—Jane Christie, convicted on Monday of larceny, was sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour, for six months. Thomas Smith, who pleaded guilty of stealing, was sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour, for six months.

Catherine Collins was indicted for feloniously assaulting one George Collins, on the 7th October instant, with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Verdict, not guilty. Discharged.

ORANGE QUARTER SESSIONS.

16TH TO 18TH OCTOBER.

BEFORE Henry Carey, Esq., Chairman.

Mr. Lee conducted the prosecutions on behalf of the Crown.

James Kelly, found guilty of uttering a forged cheque for £85 10s. 6d., was sentenced to three years' hard labour, on the public works of the colony.

John Searing, found guilty of uttering a forged cheque, altered from £2 to £12, was sentenced to the same punishment.

Philip Ridley, Thomas Frith, and John Thompson, charged with robbery with violence, were discharged on their own recognisances, to appear when called on; the witnesses in support of the charge not being forthcoming.

James Austin, committed on a charge of larceny, was discharged for the same reason.

George Crow, a Chinaman, found guilty of stealing money and goods by falsely pretending that a cheque for £30, which had been paid and cancelled, was a valid and good cheque, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Bathurst gaol, with hard labour.

Alexander M'Hor and George Ryan stood charged with forgery and uttering a forged cheque for £12 10s. 6d. Each prisoner attempted to throw the guilt on the other. The jury acquitted Ryan and found M'Hor guilty. Sentenced to five years' hard labour on the public works of the colony.

Matthew Mills, charged with robbing Jane Maxwell of a revolver, was acquitted and discharged.

George John Raphael, found guilty of stealing a quantity of goods from the shop of his employers, Messrs. Meares and Co., at Forbes, was sentenced to two years' hard labour on the roads.

Mark Wilson stood charged with robbery with violence, in company with others unknown, at Forbes, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to seven years' hard labour on the public works of the colony.

Sambo, an aboriginal, found guilty of horse-stealing, and recommended to mercy by the jury, was sentenced to six months' hard labour in Bathurst gaol.

James Alison Rae pleaded guilty to a charge of having written a letter to incite the editor of a newspaper, at Forbes, to a breach of the peace, and was bound in his own recognisance to appear for sentence when called on.

John Butler, committed on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, was remanded until next sessions.

Hiram Wolfe, found guilty of robbery from the person, at Forbes, was sentenced to five years' hard labour on the roads.

Edward Collins, convicted of stealing a saddle and bridle from off a horse in the streets of Forbes, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Bathurst gaol, with hard labour.

James Trainer, pleaded guilty to an assault on a detective officer, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Bathurst gaol, with hard labour.

Joseph Keane and Charles Thompson, convicted of stealing a quantity of quarried stone from a quarry, were sentenced to four months' imprisonment in Bathurst gaol, with hard labour.

James Martin pleaded guilty to stealing a saddle, and was sentenced to nine months' hard labour in Bathurst gaol.

William Brown, found guilty of stealing five £1 notes, was recommended to mercy on account of his youth, and sentenced to the same punishment as the last offender.

Henry Turner, committed for having illegally escaped from custody, was remanded, the depositions in support of the charge not having been yet forwarded to Orange.

James Jones was found guilty of stealing a quantity of tobacco from a store at Forbes, and was sentenced to two years' hard labour on the roads.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor, and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Kettle, Day, Birrell, and Peden.

Six drunkards were discharged. Ah Yu, a Chinese, for being drunk and riotous, was ordered to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Elizabeth M'Clusky, convicted of having made use of obscene language in York-street, was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned one month.

Winifred Bragg, a vagrant, was sent to gaol of one month.

Charles Lawrence, of George-street, tobacconist, on Thursday last, appeared before the Court on *summons* to answer an information by Edward Bell, the City Surveyor, which alleged that, on the 28th August last, he did make a certain addition to a first-class building in George-street, the external inclosure of such addition being built of wood. The prosecution was conducted by the City Solicitor and Mr. Cory; the defence by Mr. Roberts. The City Surveyor deposed that the addition is of wood to a house built of stone. Cross-examined: The addition has a frontage to the street, and is painted all over; a signboard is a board on which a man sets out the nature of his occupation or the goods he has for sale; on the boards alluded to are painted the words "Charles Lawrence, of the All-England Eleven," and something else; it may be the words "New South Wales Cricketing Depot;" on the top are bats and balls; the addition is not a wall. Edward Bradridge, building surveyor, deposed that he is acquainted with the premises in question, and the addition complained of; a projecting portion of the roof has been cut off in a line with the external surface of the front wall, wooden uprights carried up, secured to the rafters, and boarded in front above the roof; this addition is close against the external wall; while the men were at work he asked defendant what they were doing, and he said they were putting up a signboard. Cross-examined: The addition is not a house, nor a wall, nor is it covered in; it is not a portion of the roof: if it were removed there would be still an external enclosure to the house; it answers the purpose of a signboard. For the defence, Mr. Roberts quoted the 42nd section of the Act—that under which the *information* is brought—as follows:—"And be it enacted, that every external wall, or external enclosure of every building of the first, second, third, fourth, or fifth rate or class of building which shall be erected and built after the said first day of January, and of every addition or enlargement thereafter to be made to any building of the first, second, third, fourth, or fifth rate or class of building now erected, or hereafter to be erected, shall be of brick, stone, artificial stone, lead, copper, tin, slate, tile, or iron, or of brick, stone, and such artificial stone, lead, copper, tin, slate, tile, and iron together; except the necessary piling, bridging, and planking for the foundation of the same, and also except the necessary templets, chains, bond timbers, and also except the doors, sashes, window shutters, and door and window frames to such buildings, and the tiers and stories of door cases and doors to all such warehouses as are, or shall be, of the first, second, third, or fourth rate or class of building;" and submitted that no addition, within the evident meaning of the Building Act, has been made, defendant having merely placed over or upon the external wall of his shop a signboard, painted in effect with a notice of his occupation as a cricketer, or of articles for sale in his trade, which he might lawfully have set or put in front of the premises. He contended that the addition or enlargement, if such a term could be applied, intended by the 42nd section of the Building Act, is of an entirely different nature, referring simply to external walls, or external inclosures of the kind and description mentioned in the first part of the section. The information states that the defendant made a certain "addition, the external inclosure of such addition being built of wood." Now as the whole framework of the board was made, painted, and lettered, in the way disclosed by the evidence, it cannot, with any degree of reason, be urged that the external enclosure of this board was *built* of wood. In this view the information appeared to him to be somewhat absurd, having regard to the facts of this particular case. The signboard, improperly called an addition, is no part of, but altogether unconnected with, the building itself; it is not used as a part thereof, and cannot, in any sense, be considered as an external enclosure to any portion thereof; for if the board were removed, the external wall of the house would remain, and be the only external enclosure thereto. It was never contemplated that the Act should apply to a matter of the kind complained of, the several provisions of which relate solely to buildings, and alterations to buildings. But here the board complained of has not the effect of altering the building—it is not an alteration, addition, or enclosure; nor, being of a very neat, novel, and ornamental character, is it a nuisance under another section of the Act. The defendant, therefore, should not be interfered with or inconvenienced in respect of it. But in any event he (Mr. Roberts) objected to the exercise of jurisdiction by their worships, who, judging from sundry expressions of their opinion, seem to think that they possess the same powers as the Court of Quarter Sessions, in which respect, he conceived, they are mistaken. It was never intended by the Legislature that justices in Petty Sessions should be clothed with the like or equal powers. There are other objections—that the information does not clearly allege any specific offence, nor has any been proved. The City Solicitor and Mr. Cory both replied to the objections and arguments in defence, and referred to other Acts in aid of the Building Act. Their worships said that as this is a case of very great importance not only to the defendant, but to the public, they would defer judgment until Tuesday. To-day, their worships decided that they have jurisdiction, and that a case had been made out requiring defendant to answer. For the defence, Mr. Roberts called John Fry, a builder, who deposed that he put up defendant's signboard, the so-called addition; before doing so, he went to the City Surveyor's office, described what he was about to do, and the City Surveyor said that he would require for it to take out a hoarding license, which he did, paying therefor the sum of 2s. 6d.; it is not an addition to the house, but stands by itself, and if removed would take with it nothing appertaining to the house; it is fastened to the battens and rafters of the roof, and makes neither more nor less room in the house; the house is exactly the same as it was before. Mr. Birrell said that the Bench agreed that an addition has been built to the house, and inquired within what time it would be convenient for Mr. Lawrence to remove the nuisance. Mr. Roberts declined to answer the question; he left their Worships to exercise whatever jurisdiction they thought proper. Mr. Birrell said that the Bench ordered Mr. Lawrence to enter into a recognisance to remove the nuisance within one month. Mr. Roberts declined to give such recognisance. Mr. Birrell said that in that case defendant would be committed to gaol until the nuisance shall have been abated. Mr. Roberts gave notice of appeal to the Quarter Sessions, and thereby test the question of their worships' jurisdiction. The City Solicitor said that he had no desire to deal harshly with any citizen, and suggested that the recognisance should be given for the removal of the nuisance, such time being named as would admit of a decision of the question by the superior Courts; in which case he would undertake that, if the result should be in favour of the defendant, he would take no advantage of the bond for the removal of the nuisance. With this understanding the recognizance was entered into.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. F. Lord.

William Hill, a passenger by the Balclutha, was given into custody on account of apparent unsoundness of mind, he having twice tried to drown himself. Prisoner seemed to be labouring under delirium tremens, and in default of sureties for his good behaviour, was committed to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Margaret Hyland, convicted of stealing a pair of boots from the shop window of J. M. Illidge, George-street, was sentenced to one month's hard labour in gaol.

Robert Smith and John Bennett, seamen, found guilty of deserting the ship Southern Cross, were committed to imprisonment with hard labour for one week.

Isaac Ellis Ives, charged with having, at the Argyle Bond, used threatening language towards William C. Still, was ordered to enter into sureties to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

Charles Cook, of George-street North, was ordered to pay 10s. 6d., with costs, in satisfaction of a claim made by a boy named William Fletcher, who deposed that he had been hired by defendant's wife as general domestic servant at 2s 6d. a week, with a quarterly increase.

Julia Ellis, Lower George-street, was ordered to pay 6s., with costs, on the complaint of Catherine Gilbooley, widow, who stated that defendant had hired her at 3s. per week.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.—Fitch v. Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company (part heard); Bucknell v. Mann and another; Hayes v. Greer; Hayes v. Greer; Brenan v. Russell.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Houston v. Robertson (to examine witnesses); Re Trustee Act and Jewish Burial Ground (minutes); Price v. Ritchie (minutes); Clode v. Galley (special examination); Richie v. Price (adjourned discharge).

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY, 18th October.—Before the Mayor, with Messrs. Connelly, Langley, and Neale. An old man, taken into custody for protection, was sent to gaol for seven days. One drunkard was discharged, with a caution. Mrs. Jessie Hughes summoned Mrs. Hannah Wilcockson for an assault committed on the 11th instant; a cross case, in which the position of the parties was reversed, was withdrawn; the defendant pleaded guilty to the assault, but further pleaded, in justification, that complainant committed the first assault. From the evidence adduced, however, which was lengthy, and involved matters of a nature painful, and unsuited for publication, the Bench were of opinion that the justification was not shewn, found defendant guilty of an aggravated assault, and sentenced her to pay a fine of £7, including costs, and to find sureties to keep the peace for the period of six months. Mr. Gould appeared in support of the complaint.—Thomas Doyle, in charge of land belonging to Mr. James Pye, summoned Daniel Kennedy for rescuing a cow lawfully seized for the purpose of being impounded, and which was trespassing thereon. Defendant was ordered to pay a fine of 5s., and 10s. 6d. costs; in default, seven days' imprisonment.

Monday, 20th.—Before Messrs. F. Oakes and Langley. An old man, confined for protection, was directed to be sent for admission into the Benevolent Asylum. A woman, for being drunk and disorderly, and illegally on the premises of the Rev. Mr. Turner, of Ryde, was fined 10s., and in default was sent to gaol for forty-eight hours.

INSUBORDINATION AMONG THE CONFINEES, PARRAMATTA GAOL.—A mutiny occurred at the gaol, on Friday last, exactly similar in cause to that which happened at Darlinghurst on the day previous; but, from the prompt and satisfactory measures taken, the order and discipline of the gaol were very temporarily disturbed. The prisoners in the labour yards, it appears, refused to go on with the work. The acting visiting magistrate, Mr. Langley, was shortly afterwards in attendance, and having, through the gaoler, directed the men to make known their grievances by delegates to him (Mr. L.), the complaint, it appeared, was the bad quality of the bread supplied. Mr. Langley instituted a board of inquiry thereon, at the same time directing the men immediately to return to their work, which they did. At five o'clock Mr. Langley again attended, and, the board having sat, reported that the bread was unfit for use, attributing the fact, however, to the state of the weather. Directions were thereupon given, with a view of preventing the recurrence of the grievance, for the contractor to be communicated with to supply bread of the proper quality in future.

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY.

(From Yesterday's Maitland Mercury.)

INFORMATION was received in town, between four and five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, by superintendent M'Lerie, that another mail robbery had taken place on the Great Northern Road. From our correspondent's telegram, which will be found elsewhere, and from information kindly communicated by sergeant Balls, it appears that on Sunday morning the Tamworth and up-country mail had reached a place called Kangaroo Flat, between eight and ten o'clock, on Sunday morning, when the driver was bailed up, and the mail-bags ransacked—£140 in notes being extracted therefrom. Mr. Samuel Turner, publican at Breeza, seems to have been passing at the time in his own buggy; the robbers took him, with the mail-driver, and tied them both to a tree, taking from Mr. Turner the sum of £12 in notes and a gold watch and chain. On the arrival of the down mail to Murrurundi, Smith, the driver, was also stopped, the bags of both mails being cut open, and all the notes and gold extracted. No cheques are said to have been taken, the robbers not thinking it worth while. The driver has furnished a very concise and seemingly accurate description of the man who ordered him to stop. It is as follows:—"He appeared about 5 feet 10 inches in height, age about twenty-six, wore wellington boots over bedford cord trousers, had on a white shirt, no coat or waistcoat, but a belt round him; he was armed with two revolvers, and had his face covered with a piece of white calico, two apertures being made in it for eye-holes. He also wore a cabbage-tree hat, and rode a bay cob horse, branded W with O under near shoulder. The robber, after tying Smith, told him he was the same man who robbed the mail on the 17th of July last at the same place. The mailman supposes that he went on to Coolah, Cassilis, or Mudgee, he having departed in that direction. The intelligence of the sticking up of the mail reached inspector Walker, of Scone, yesterday afternoon, who immediately started in pursuit with five troopers. Early yesterday morning Mr. Superintendent M'Lerie started with a detachment of troopers to scour the country in that direction. Information of this robbery has also been forwarded to all the principal police stations.

The following additional particulars have been obtained from a passenger from Murrurundi:—The mails up and down were robbed on Sunday morning between nine and ten o'clock, at Kangaroo Flat, between Colley Creek and Wallabadah, by two armed bushrangers, recognised by the mailman to be the same men who robbed the mail before. The up mail was robbed first, and the driver fastened to a tree. He was released by the down mailman, John Smith, who gathered the remaining contents of the mail off the ground. After he started about half a mile he was bailed up, and as he represented the horses were young, he was not tied up, but allowed to stand by the leading horse's head. There was only one passenger in down mail, Mrs. O'Neill; and one mail passenger by the up-mail. After the robbers had left, the mailman gathered all the letters, loose cheques, &c., and put them into one bag, which was forwarded, as it was, to the Postmaster-General in Sydney. The Goonoo Goonoo bags, the Wallabadah, and two bags from Murrurundi; one for East and one for West Maitland, and one for Sydney, were not touched. The horses of the robbers were quite fresh. They asked the mailman if he recognised them. He said yes, when they replied, "You are not so jolly as when we last robbed the mail." They had crape tied over their faces, and one of them wore a pair of bedford cord trousers and new wellington boots. The sum of £274 has been lost by the Bank of New South Wales, in notes.

THE COMETS OF 1862.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In a paper read before the last meeting of the Philosophical Society, I pointed out the probable identity of the comet discovered by M. Tempel, on the 3rd July, with that which has been visible here during the past seven weeks. Information more definite in its character has reached me by the last mail, and which affords satisfactory proof that the two comets are *not* identical. From what I have learned, the former was discovered by M. Tempel, at Marseilles, and M. Seeling, at Athens, on the 2nd July, it then being near Beta in the constellation Cassiopea. Its apparent motion was so rapid that about midnight of the 5th July it was seen near Eta of the Great Bear, and on the night of the 7th would appear near Eta Bootis. On the other hand, the comet seen here must have been near Alpha Camelopardi on the night of the 2nd July, or not far from the constellation Cassiopea, and should be moving only a few minutes of arc daily. The comet discovered by Tempel and Seeling was just visible to the naked eye on the 2nd July, whereas the comet seen here must have been considerably beyond the limits of unaided vision. I observed the latter comet on the evening of the 15th instant, its position then corresponded well with that derived from the elements of the orbit. The comet was very faint even in the telescope.

JOHN TEBBUTT, jun.

Windsor, October 20th.

WHAT NEW SOUTH WALES WANTS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Many subjects have been brought forward in your columns from time to time by yourself and correspondents, which were well calculated to benefit this colony; but the country is confessedly in a bad state still.

The prevailing want for some time past has been that of rain, owing to which, in many places, the crops are unremunerative, and the stock at starvation point, or actually dying—it is said by thousands. Such seasons as the present may occur again and again. How often, He who ordereth them alone can tell. They have been, and may be even worse than the present. Surely then, Mr. Editor, it may be worth while for colonists very seriously to consider the matter of irrigation with a view to its application wherever it may be practicable.

This is no new thing which I humbly endeavour to advocate the adoption of, else I might feel some hesitation in doing so; for its advantages were appreciated in earliest ages, and have continued to be enjoyed in many countries down to the present time, and the wonder is that New South Wales, naturally a dry and uncertain climate, does not now possess the advantage of systematic irrigation.

It cannot be said of this, as of many other things, that it would not pay, as I will endeavour to show by-and-by; but it may be matter of vital interest to the country. Colonists may (which God forbid) find themselves fleeing they know not whither in search of water and food for themselves or stock, which the colony is capable of always having in abundance for "man and beast,"—aye if they were ten thousand times as numerous as at present.

When residing in Tasmania I saw extracts from a paper on this subject, read by His Excellency Sir William Denison, at a meeting of the Royal Society in Sydney, which seemed to recommend itself to scientific men. Whether his plans were suitable for the country or not, I had not the opportunity of knowing. Perhaps you would reproduce them in your columns if you think it would be to the advantage of your readers so to do.

The Parliament of Tasmania took up the subject of irrigation some two-and-a-half years since, and a commission was appointed, which recommended irrigation at the public expense of about 25,000 acres of "waste lands," which they calculated would then let for £50,000 a-year, thus supplementing the revenue by almost that amount. For, that country being particularly favourable for such works, the cost of construction, maintenance, and supervision of this were estimated at a comparative trifling sum. I think their plans were never carried out, probably owing to the moisture of following seasons, but more, I believe, to the almost general depression prevailing in that colony of late.

Now, Sir, if Tasmania would be benefited in proportion to the above calculation (which is only a small portion of the report of the commissioners), what might we calculate would be the advantages accruing from systematic irrigation in this colony—the climate of which is hot, dry, and uncertain in comparison; but which, at certain seasons, has rainfalls, and consequently water, on the average of years, sufficient for every possible requirement, *if husbanded as it ought to be*. It is useless to wish or pray for rain, &c. while we wilfully neglect the means at our disposal of ensuring the prosperity of at least a large portion of the country, by allowing the masses of water which we have after heavy rains to run away from us uselessly, nay, often injuriously, causing dire destruction of life and property, saying as it were, in passing words, "You know not the value of me, thus will I punish you for your ignorance or folly." Would the state or condition of crops of hay, or grain, or vegetables be what they are in hundreds of instances at the present time had they been "flooded" with water twice or thrice during the last two months? I think not; neither would stock have to be driven many miles, from place to place, "just to keep them alive," as at present, if the pastures capable of irrigation had had that advantage. No, sir! In a country like this, where heat abounds, almost anything could be accomplished. Several crops could be had within the year, of many things that are almost unknown at the present season, and the earth would yield her fruits in abundance.

I fear my letter would be too long, else I might write much, very much more on this subject. Another time, with your permission, I may refer to it; and will conclude with a few remarks on the manner of bringing about the state of things alluded to. First, the people and their representatives must be united in the opinion that irrigation is necessary, and determined that, please God, the good work shall be accomplished. *The way and manner will soon present themselves.* A commission or something of the sort would have to be established by Act of Parliament. The necessary funds would have to be borrowed, no doubt, which would be easy to do; for the work would be eminently reproductive. Facilities might be afforded (where necessary) to private parties or individuals to borrow of the State, on the principle adopted with regard to drainage some years since in the mother country; security of course given to, and their plans approved by officers duly appointed. Waste lands would be improved, thus enhancing their value, and of course the revenue. Population would increase in compound proportion. *Railways would pay*—and every interest of the colony be advanced, which, I presume Mr. Editor, is what New South Wales wants.

FREDERICK STANLEY.

Emu, October 20th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I beg leave to continue the subject of my letter, published on 22nd ultimo.

With reference to the sun's distance, Sir John Herschel observes "that its *parallax* alone can afford us any information," but it is evident the method employed was liable to uncertainty, partly by illusion, and because it is impracticable to observe the position of a fixed star at the same time. To my idea, I see the sun through the media of concave strata of atmosphere, acting as a lens, which, by the laws of optics, makes an object to appear much smaller and more distant than it is. The moon's distance being readily determined, we know her orbital velocity, and to be consistent with nature we may know the earth's orbital velocity must be about one-third that of the moon's. I imagine it is easy to compute the earth's distance from the sun.

So much importance was attached to this subject that governmental expeditions were fitted out to observe the transit of Venus; but it is manifest, the sun's distance not being known, the distance of Venus was not known, and the principle was ineffectual.

The next enquiry is with regard to the theory of refraction, which is "compared to the effect with water causing a bending;" but experiments tend to show the analogy is fallacious. It is said, by the effect of refraction, the sun, when near the horizon, appears about thirty-two minutes of arc above his true place. As a question of cause and effect, it may be asked, can this be accounted for otherwise—how far has the position of a spectator situated above the level of line of collimation with the rational horizon to do with the matter, and if there will be any variation at different latitudes in proportion with the several radii to surface of the earth from its axis? It is acknowledged the laws of refraction are doubtful, and a constant source of trouble to mariners.

It appears astronomers are conscious of imperfections, that given hypotheses were assumed at variance with facts, hence the necessity of corrections. If I may judge by appearances they have made an oversight with transit of the sun. Suppose in a tube, when horizontal, a perpendicular thread is adjusted. No sooner is the tube elevated than the thread loses its perpendicularity, and cuts off a portion of the time, but perhaps the correction of aberration nearly compensates in some latitudes, so far as the sun's longitude is concerned.

In order to show that my notions are based on sound principle, I beg to enclose a plan for your personal inspection.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. BOWEN.

Sydney, 20th October.

"THE WOMAN IN WHITE," AT THE LYCEUM.—On Monday night a carefully dramatised version of Wilkie Collins' wonderful novel, "The Woman in White," was produced, in the presence of a crowded house, with new scenery and properties, &c., at the Lyceum, where it was repeated last night before an equally numerous audience. It will be played again this evening, and, to judge from the hearty acceptance with which it has been distinguished, will doubtless continue to "run" for many days to come. The whole strength of the Lyceum company has been judiciously engaged in the cast of this effective and beautiful drama, which has certainly been placed on the stage in a style that does every credit to the lessee and to the manager. The characters represented are remarkably well sustained, the principal ones being elaborate and spirited impersonations, vividly recalling the graphic descriptions of the novelist. That talented artiste, Miss Joey Gougenheim, as the half-demented Anne Catherick and the gentle, wronged Laura Fairlie, is extremely happy—the rapidity with which she passes from the part of the one to that of the other producing throughout the piece very singular and startling effects. The Marion Halcombe of Miss Fanny Morgan also deserves especial commendation as being instinct with that resolution, dignity, and straightforwardness with which the half sister of the heiress has been invested by the novelist. The Fosco of Mr. Bellair, the Hartwright of Mr. Barry, the Fairlie of Mr. Frederick Younge, and the Sir Percival of Mr. Burford, are also, each of them, very cleverly sustained, and merit a favourable notice. The scenery is carefully painted, and the *tableaux* introduced—such as *Marion's dream*, for example—are truly excellent. There is to be a grand festival night to-morrow, under the patronage of the drapers of Sydney, when "The Woman in White" will form the principal item in the performances of the evening.

THE HUNTER RIVER AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—This society held their third annual public meeting at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, yesterday. The business consisted of receiving the yearly report and balance sheet, the election of a committee and officers for the ensuing year, the alteration and additions to several rules, and other business connected with the association. The proceedings were commenced at three o'clock, and presided over by Mr. A. J. Doyle. The report and balance sheet were considered highly satisfactory.—*Maitland Mercury.*

BURRANGONG.—The *Courier* of Saturday reports as follows:—About fifty miners are at work on Roberts' Creek, with fair prospects. Some have obtained as much as six ounces to the load, and there is abundance of water at from twenty-five to thirty feet sinking. Several new reefs have been struck in the neighbourhood of Burrangong, and payable quartz obtained on the surface. Till lately, miners have neglected quartz-reefing; but now there appears to be a general inclination on the part of those who have means to embark in this species of speculation. Three tons of stone have been forwarded to the Pinnacle to be crushed, and on the result of the operation will depend the erection of machinery on the Flat. The reef at the head of Chance Gully, and another at Stony Creek, look well, and yield excellent stone. A third, from which very rich quartz has been obtained, has been struck. Little Wombat is now almost deserted by the Celestials, who have been migrating in shoals to Beechworth and the Turon. We understand, however, from one of the bosses, that a large influx of Chinamen may shortly be expected to Lambing Flat. Like our own countrymen who leave the Burrangong goldfields, the Chinese have discovered that there is no place like the one they have left.

A USEFUL INSTRUMENT.—Some curious experiments have been lately made at Vincennes by order of the Minister of War, with a topographical instrument invented by Lieutenant Trinquier, of the 32nd regiment of infantry. This instrument, with its appendages, which do not weigh a pound, is intended to teach pupils in regimental schools topography in a very short time, and to enable any officer, without distinction of arm, to make a survey very quickly even in the presence of an enemy. With the aid of this simple apparatus the officers of several regiments sent to Vincennes to attend the normal school of firing, assembled in six groups of five officers each, executed several plans with great accuracy. Such is the rapidity with which this instrument operates, that the topographer is enabled to follow troops on their march according as they advance into the interior of a country, which gives a great advantage to officers employed on a foreign expedition. This instrument may likewise be employed with great advantage at sea. It will enable an officer to take rapidly a plan of a coast on which an invading army is about to land, and it will be a valuable aid to mariners exploring foreign countries yet unknown. It may likewise be used with advantage by scientific travellers. Every traveller may venture into the interior of a country, and carry his investigations to any length, without the apprehension of not being able to return to the point from which he started. The experiments made at Vincennes have fully confirmed the promises made by the inventor.

RANDWICK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The usual fortnightly meeting was held on the 9th instant. Present, Mr. John Dawson, chairman; councillors Messrs. S. H. Pearce, J. Pearce, G. Hooper, and C. Moore. The following business was transacted:—The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed. A letter was read from the secretary of the Asylum for Destitute Children, requesting permission for the children of the institute to be allowed to bathe in the salt water stream at Coogee. Resolved, "That the clerk answers the letter, stating that permission cannot be granted." Finance resolved, "That the treasurer be authorised to pay the following amount, £83 19s. 3d." Resolved, "That Allison-street be formed and gravelled as far as St. Mark's-street." Resolved, "That the surveyor be authorised to expend £5 on the repair of any street (now made) within the municipality." Resolved, "That the council do adjourn until seven o'clock, 23rd instant."

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1481868

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 21st October, 1862.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Erection of Toll-houses on Denison Bridge, near Bathurst, and near the township of Orange Construction of a Culvert on the G. W. Road, between Kelso and Bathurst Yearly Maintenance of the new gravel road across the Tabrabucca Swamp, on the Mudgee Road Erection of Police Buildings, Forbes Construction of Wharf, Kissing Point Erection of Goods' Warehouse, Singleton Supply of Sleepers for G. N. Railway Extension from E. Maitland to Morpeth	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 28th October.
Leasing Government Railways	1st November.
G. S. Railway Extension from Picton to Goulburn, Contract No. 3. Construction of a Bridge over the Wollondilly River at Baw Baw Additions to Registry Office, Sydney	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 4th Nov.
G. S. Road, 3rd District:— 43. Little Razorback 44. Mutbilly 45. 5th mile to Horton's Bridge Supply of building stone at Darlinghurst Gaol, 1863. G. N. Road, 1st District: 20. Campbell's Hill 21. Spread Eagle 22. Black Hills 23. At Culvert No. 49 24. Harpur's Flat 25. Nailor's 26. At Culvert 53 27. Black Creek Toll Bar Additions, Court House, Nowra.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 11th Nov.
Construction of a Bridge at Manglopah (over Phillitop, or Old Man's Creek), on the road from Albury to Wagga Wagga Erection of a Watch House, Ballina Annual Contracts, 1863:— Masons' and paviours' work Bricklayers' ditto Carpenters' ditto Slaters' ditto Plasterers' ditto Painters' and glaziers' ditto Plumbers' ditto Blacksmiths' ditto Ironmongery Annual Contracts, 1863:— Emptying privies Lighting lamps Sweeping chimneys Winding and regulating clocks Supplying coffins G. W. Railway Extension from Penrith to Bathurst, Contract No. 1.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 18th Nov.
Supply of Materials for fencing at Grafton Gaol	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 25th Nov.
Designs for Public Free Library	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 2nd Dec.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 26th August, 1862.

DESIGNS FOR A PUBLIC FREE LIBRARY.—The sum of £25,000 having been voted by Parliament for the erection of a public free library in Sydney, competitive designs are invited for such a building as may be erected for that amount.

The designs, which must be addressed to the Under-Secretary for Public Works, Sydney, and endorsed "Design for Free Library," will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, the 2nd of December next.

The plans must be accompanied by specifications and estimates, and should provide accommodation for the librarian. Each plan to be marked with some distinctive sign or motto, and the name and address of the author of each design must be enclosed in an envelope marked with the same sign or motto, and not to be opened until the prizes are awarded.

A premium of £150 for the best, and £50 for the next best design will be given. A Board, for deciding on the relative merits of the designs submitted, will be appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, but the prizes will not be awarded unless the designs are considered of sufficient merit.

W. M. ARNOLD.

NOTE.—The time for receiving competitive Designs for a Public Free Library, Sydney, has been extended to Noon of TUESDAY, the 2nd of December next.

It is also notified that it has been decided to permit the elevations to be shaded in one colour. Competitors will also be allowed to send in supplementary drawings, coloured at their discretion.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Colonial Architect's office, Sydney. W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 25th July, 1862.

LEASING GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, New South Wales.—NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS will be received at this office until the 1st November next, to be addressed to the Commissioner for Railways, Sydney, New South Wales, and marked "Tender for Leasing Railways," from parties willing to lease the lines of railway in New South Wales, from Sydney to Picton and Penrith, and from Newcastle to Singleton, in accordance with the conditions and specification published in the Supplement to the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, on 19th July instant; copies of which, with plan attached, indicating the extent to which this contract applies, may be seen on application at the Railway Office, Phillip-street.

W. M. ARNOLD.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney. Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855. SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital .... £250,000.
DIRECTORS:—
THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.L.A., CHAIRMAN
M. E. MURNIN, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
RICHARD JONES, Esq.,
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
THOMAS W. SMART, Esq., M.L.A.
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.

The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £10 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietary. The rates of insurance range from 3s. per cent. to 6s. 6d. per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £27,000 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past five years. Small accidents, from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognised as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filled up without any expense to the applicant, at the Offices, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices, 131, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
Capital, £400,000 in 4000 shares.
DIRECTORS.
Frederick Fanning, Esq. .... Chairman
William H. Eldred, Esq. .... Deputy-Chairman.
John Brown, Esq. | John D. Villiers Lamb, Esq.
James Milson, junior, Esq. | Charles Smith, Esq.
Marine insurances effected at the lowest current rates.
Policies to Great Britain made payable in London if required.
HENRY T. FOX, secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietry, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq. |
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq., C.B. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Capital subscribed exceeding £1,380,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,313,000
Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £350,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.
The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.
Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge their orders for the quantity they may require of the Town Edition with the counter clerk not later than 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING.

THE UNITY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, of Unity-buildings, Cannon-street, London, hereby give notice that they have appointed, as their agents for Sydney, Messrs. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., of George-street.

The shareholders of this association number about 4500, representing a subscribed capital of £1,027,971.

The premium income in 1861 was upwards of £160,000, and exceeded that of 1860 by upwards of £30,000.

CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.S.S., F.S.A., &c., Manager.

Agents for Sydney—Messrs. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-street.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.—REDUCTION OF RATES.—The Premium charged by the above Society on first-class Guarantees for Government and Bank officials is now reduced to 15s. per cent.

A future allowance of 1s. per cent. per annum will be made until the premium is reduced to 10s. per cent.

The above alteration will take effect from 1st July last, to be applied on the next renewal.

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.
32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED).
(Established 1833. Incorporated by royal charter.)
Paid-up capital, £1,000,000 (one million sterling).
Subscribed capital, £2,000,000 (two millions sterling).
Reserved fund, £200,000.
Head office—London.

THE SYDNEY BRANCH of this bank is now open for the transaction of the following business, viz.—

EXCHANGES.—The bank is prepared to issue its drafts and to grant letters of credit on the London office, and on the various branches of the bank in India, China, &c., at usances ranging from one day to six months' sight; and to purchase approved bills of exchange of any description; also to negotiate bills of exchange with shipping documents, or forward the same for collection.

DISCOUNTS.—Bills or promissory notes secured by the deposit of Government or other approved debentures, and first-class commercial bills of short currency discounted at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES ON PASTORAL AND MERCANTILE SECURITIES.—The bank is prepared to make advances to merchants and owners of first-class pastoral properties, at current bank rates of discount, and free of commission, on the following securities, viz.—Liens on wool, mortgages of stock and stations, deposit of bonded warehouse warrants, bills of lading of goods or produce afloat, and other approved securities.

DEPOSITS.—The bank will receive deposits for fixed periods, at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon.

By order of the directors,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, manager.
Offices, No. 1, Exchange, Sydney, 14th October.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)
NOTICE is hereby given, that an AGENCY of the Bank of Australasia, for the transaction of the usual banking business, in connection with the branch of the bank at Sydney, has been OPENED at FORBES, in the Lachlan district of New South Wales, under the charge of Mr. JOHN NICHOLSON.
(Signed) J. J. FALCONER, Superintendent.
Melbourne, 12th May, 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Branches of this Bank are open at
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Forbes (Lachlan).
Branches have also been recently opened at Orange, and at Bathurst; at all of which places all usual banking business is transacted.
ROBERT NAPIER, manager.
Sydney, 5th June, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Drafts are granted on, and the usual Banking business transacted at, the following Agencies in New South Wales, viz.—
Braidwood
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Forbes (Lachlan River)
Tumut
Yass.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—This successful Family Weekly Newspaper has now reached a circulation of between 7000 and 8000 copies. Next to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, it has by far the largest circulation of any journal in the colony.

The Country Edition of the SYDNEY MAIL is posted to every part of the interior on FRIDAY mornings, and the Town Edition published every SATURDAY morning at 5 o'clock. Advertisements for either edition must be sent to the Office not later than 8 o'clock on THURSDAY evenings. Cash terms of Advertising: 2 lines, 1s.; 4 ditto, 2s.; 6 ditto, 3s.; 8 ditto, 4s.; and 3d. for every additional line for each insertion. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to the advertiser's account, if booked. A considerable reduction is made where the insertions continue for one, two, three, six, or twelve months. Subscriptions: Thirteen shillings per annum, payable in advance.

_ Agents requiring the SYDNEY MAIL FOR SALE must remit IN ADVANCE, or their orders will not be attended to.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

AUCTIONEERING, &c.—Mr. ROBERT MURIEL, Auctioneer and General Commission Agent, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street, undertakes sales of General Merchandise, namely,
DRAPERY AND FANCY GOODS,
including sales of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.,
articles of vertu of a sterling character and merit, which R. M. is prepared to purchase for cash, make liberal advances thereon, or sell by public auction.
N.B.—Any further particulars required can be obtained on application personally, or by addressing to
ROBERT MURIEL, auctioneer, &c., opposite the Royal Hotel.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—Messrs. B. S. LLOYD and CO., of No. 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, have much pleasure in informing their constituents that they have taken into PARTNERSHIP Mr. JOHN R. CATTELL, who has been from his youth engaged in active mercantile operations in London. The firm will in future be conducted under the style of LLOYD, CATTELL, and CO., and with Mr. Cattell's ability as an accountant, and Mr. B. S. Lloyd's experience, gained during twelve years spent in purchasing and shipping on behalf of colonial interests, and nearly three years on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, they hope to secure a fair share of Australian orders. Messrs. Lloyd, Cattell, and Co. engage to confine themselves exclusively to a commission business, and will be happy to afford their constituents reliable information respecting English exports, prices current, shipping, and general commercial intelligence.

Letters should be addressed to, and remittances made in favour of

LLOYD, CATTELL, and CO., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.

PATON, FOSTER, and CO., Auctioneers, Stock, Station, Land, and Commission Agents, Rockhampton.—Commodious stock yards for horses, cattle, and every description of stock; also, first-class storage for all kinds of merchandise consigned to their care for sale by auction or privately.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To the SQUATTERS OF PEAK DOWNS and DISTRICT NORTH of BROAD SOUND.—The undersigned begs to inform the settlers of the above districts, and the public in general, that he has opened a large store at the head of the navigation, St. Lawrence Creek, Broad Sound, and is prepared to receive wool and goods for shipment.

N.B.—In connection with the above store there is a large wholesale and retail General Store—prices moderate.

A good and short road has been discovered from Waverley to Yattan. WILLIAM W. BOYES.

NOTICE of ACCOUNTS CURRENT, and PLANS of DISTRIBUTION, LODGED.—In Insolvency—Accounts current and plans of distribution in the following estates, shewing dividends as below specified (after providing for preferential claims in full), now lie for inspection in the Office of his Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, King-street, Sydney. They may be inspected by the insolvents, any creditors, or other persons interested in the estates, for fourteen days, from the date of this notice: And any such person who may conceive himself aggrieved by any charge contained in the said accounts—including the allowance made to the Official Assignee for commission—or, by any provision of the said plans, may, within the time aforesaid, enter his objection in writing in the said office, stating the grounds thereof; and he shall, at same time, apply to his Honor, on notice served upon the Official Assignee, and upon any party whose interests may be affected thereby, to shew cause in due course why the said accounts or plans should not be amended, otherwise, the Official Assignee will on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November next, apply to his Honor to confirm the same as lodged,

Dated at Sydney, the eighteenth day of October, 1862.
F. W. PERRY, Official Assignee.

Insolvent estate of JOHN LEDWIDGE, a dividend of 5½d. in the £.

Insolvent estate of WILLIAM G. AINSWORTH, second divident of 1s. 1d. in the £.

Insolvent estate of WILLIAM H. CHAMBERS, dividend of 2s. 5d. in the £.

Insolvent estate of WILLIAM BLUNDELL, dividend of 6s. 10½d. in the £.

Insolvent estate of THOMAS PURVIS, dividend of 18s. 3½d. in the £ on preferent claim only.

Insolvent estate of WILLIAM IRVING, dividend of 1d. in the £.

Insolvent estate of ROBERT BECKE, dividend of 6s. 0½d. in the £.

ACCOUNTS and REPORTS in the following Estates have also been lodged:—

Insolvent estate of HUMPHERY JONES, of Sydney, tailor.

Insolvent estate of JAMES PINKERTON, of Sydney, baker.

Insolvent estate of JOHN MULLIGAN, of Sydney, gentleman.

Insolvent estate of EDWARD C. LAMAN, of Grafton, builder.

Insolvent estate of ARTHUR K. ROSCOE, of Sydney, clerk.

Insolvent estate of GILBERT MIDDLETON.
F. W. PERRY, Official Assignee.

TO PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE COLONIES.—For SALE, one of Cowper's, of Manchester and Birmingham, double double demy printing machines, to work by steam, with driving shafts, fast and loose pulleys, bed frames, fastening bolts, duplicate wheels, roller stocks and moulds, and everything complete for erecting in an office. This Machine formerly printed the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, and is now being disposed of in consequence of the erection of new machinery. It has had very little wear, and the casual repairs having been performed by a competent engineer, are as strong and perfect as when erected from the factory of Mr. Edward Cowper.

One FOUR-CYLINDER MACHINE, guaranteed speed 4000 per hour; cost set down in London Docks, £800; cash price, £500.

Also, one of Hopkinson's Super Double-royal ALBION PRESSES, which has had very little use.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, HERALD Office.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, and others.—On SALE, by the undersigned, first-class Double Double News, of various weights.
READING and WELLBANK, Bridge-street, and 79, Pitt-street.

WHEELER and WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES have received the FIRST-CLASS PRIZE MEDAL at the WORLD'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1862.
VENNARD and STEVENS, sole agents, have much pleasure in intimating that the above important intelligence has been received by the August English mail, which stamps
WHEELER and WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE AS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
No excuse can, therefore, exist, with all the late improvements and reduction in prices, for buying an inferior machine.
Show Rooms, 212, Pitt-street.

NEW GOODS Ex Mail Steamer:—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., respectfully inform the public that they have received large additions to their stock by this month's mail, and beg to enumerate the following:—
Keyless, centre, independent, split-seconds gold hunting watch
New designs in ladies' brooches
Gentlemen's solitaires, sleeve links and collar studs
Gold enamelled waistcoat buttons and shirt studs
The new patent scarf rings, in plain gold, and set with stones
A variety of scarf pins
Ladies' and gentlemen's signet and gem rings
Gold thimbles, standard gold albert chains
Bright gold albert chains; the fashioned ditto
Fine gold lockets for miniatures, and pendants for alberts
Ladies' gold hand spectacles and eye-glasses, handsomely set
Pebble spectacles in every variety of mountings
Smith's and Beck's universal microscopes
Photographic and other objects for the microscope, "Nobert's" lines
A few good plain stereoscopes, in rosewood, zebra, and coromandel
Slides of the Great Exhibition, for the stereoscope
Some beautiful glass stereoscopic slides
Aneroid barometers, portable and pocket
Metallic steam pressure gauges, &c.
FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., 354, George-street.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them, respectfully intimate to their friends and purchasers in general, that they have decided upon making extensive alterations in their business premises and show rooms early in the ensuing year, in order to meet the requirements of a largely increasing trade, and invite attention to their present stock of superior English and colonial manufactured Furniture of every description, iron bedsteads, baths, carpets, floorcloths, glass, china, toiletteware, &c., which will be disposed of at reduced prices, to make room for other shipments daily expected to arrive. The whole of which must be cleared out prior to the commencement of the purposed alterations.

To parties furnishing, the present offers a most desirable opportunity such as is seldom met with, of obtaining first-class furniture at really low prices.

JOHN HILL, jun., and CO., Australian Furniture, Floorcloth, Carpet, and Bedding Warehouse, No. 101, King-street, Sydney. Manufactory Riley-street.

TURNER'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—Just opened, ex Queen Bee, a fresh lot, of superior quality and fine flavour, in tins, at reduced price, viz.—1s. and 2s. Sydney Homœopathic Pharmacy, where all homœopathic preparations are sold. JOHN BELL, Pharmaceutist.

GENUINE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—
Homœopathic Domestic Guides
Medicine cases, in great variety
Medicine cases and tubes replenished
Prescriptions dispensed accurately
Homœopathic Cocoa and Chocolate of the best quality, Epps', Turner's, &c.
JOHN BELL, Homœopathic Pharmaceutist (established 1856), George-street, opposite Bridge-street.
☞ Country orders carefully attended to.

HOMŒPATHY.—For SALE, a few Boxes of Tinctures. E. RAMSAY, Balmain.

LARMER'S Improved Seidlitz Powders, reduced in price; a large stock now on hand.

MORISON'S No. 1 PILLS, for indigestion, bile, sick headache, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, spasms, &c.

CONSTIPATED BOWELS.—MORISON'S No. 2 PILLS, taken in doses suited to the constitution of the patient, are a certain cure. A. J. WATT and CO., George-street, opposite Police Court.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, an Oriental Botanical Preparation.—The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous defects, render it indispensable to every toilet. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.
_ Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.—A speedy relief, and in most cases a perfect cure, will be effected by taking a few doses of the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. Prepared by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Police Office.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Irritable Bowels.—To arrest the progress of bowel complaints must be a very desirable object. Nothing will do this so certainly and safely as Holloway's Ointment well rubbed twice a day over the abdomen. Sold by Messrs. SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

AMMUNITION.—ELEY'S Ammunition of every description for sporting or military purposes.—Double waterproof central fire caps, felt waddings to prevent the leading of guns, wire cartridges for killing game, &c., at long distances, breech loading cartridge cases of superior quality for shot guns and rifles.

Contractors to the War department for small arms ammunition.

Jacob's rifle shell tubes, cartridges and caps for Colt's, Adams', and other revolvers.

Enfield rifle ammunition, and ball cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other breech loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft refined lead.

ELEY, BROTHERS, Gray's Inn Road, London, W. C.
☞ Wholesale only.

MANILA ROPE, Keating's patent, ¼ to 4 inch
Coir rope, ¼ to 3 inch
LINSEED OIL and turps
20 tons white and coloured paints
Gold leaf, diamonds; sheet lead, 3 to 6 lb.
CHINESE OIL in tins, superior sample
Sheet iron, 8 to 24; hoop iron, ⅜ to 1½ inches
Boiler plates; sheet zinc, 8 to 16
Patent and wrought nails, 1½ to 8 inch
300 kegs wire nails, 1 to 3 inch
CHAINS, trace, bullock, and coil
STEEL, octagon and square, shear and blister
Plain and corrugated galvanized iron
WINFIELD'S patent sold iron bedsteads
Elkington's superior plated ware
Sheet glass, foreign 2nds, 8 x 10 to 24 x 16
Tin plates, best charcoal, IC, IX, IXX
AMERICAN TOOLS of every description
IRONMMONGERY, a general assortment, to suit WHOLESALE buyers.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.
Wynyard-street.

EX VIMEIRA.—Redgate's Hams, Whiting, Carbonate Soda. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Clarence-street.

PATNA OPIUM, on SALE. E. CHAPMAN and CO., Clarence-street.

ON SALE, by the undersigned.—
Offley, Cramp, and Co.'s port wines
Burdon and Gardner's, Grellet's crown, and other sherries
Bishop's old tom, ginger brandy, and British wines
Hennessy's brandies, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases
Claret, hock, champagne
Mauritius, Manila, China, and Java sugars
Teas in chests, halves, and boxes
Arrowroot, shell almonds, salt
Ox tongues
Warrick's jujubes and pastilles de gomme, Batty's jams
Nutmegs, mace, Japan soy, and vinegar
Adelaide flour, silk dressed, and others
Pigon and Wilks' blasting, sporting, and rifle powder
Patent sperm candles
Lumgair's canvas, tarpaulins, pig iron
Woolpacks, gunny bags, T.B. bags
Colman's starch and mustard
West of England toilet soap, soda crystals
Black lead, ink, blacking
Plaster of paris, Norfolk Island dripstones
American clocks, waterproof leggings, and
Invoices of boots and shoes, drapery, &c.
WOLFEN, BROTHERS, 21, Macquarie-place.

NOW LANDING, ex Queen Bee and Morning Star.—
Offley's ports, usual assortment
Cramp, Suter, and Co.'s sherries
Madeira B.P. rum
Hennessy's and other brandies, cider, draught ale
Oilmen's stores, 3-bushel bags.
WOLFEN, BROTHERS, 21, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE,
Muntz's yellow metal and nails, V. I. R. belting
Boiler plates, rivets, angle iron, sheet zinc
6 to 8 h. p. portable steam-engines, on wheels
Blasting powder, patent safety and tape fuse
3 to 8 inch cordage, whiting, paraffine oil
White lead, zinc, black, green, and red paints
Wotherspoon's confectionery, Glenfield starch
Chicory, belmont candles
Printing, writing, brown, and coloured papers
Paper bags, inks, envelopes, and stationery.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

IRONMONGERY.—Selling Off, at cost price, for six weeks only, at W. H. HOPKINS', 421, George-st.

HOBART TOWN Box PALINGS, eleven shillings per hundred. NESBITT and CO., Lower George-st.

PERUVIAN and Baker's Island GUANO, FOR SALE, Apply to P. FARRELLY, Farrelly's Wharf.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,—
Adelaide flour, various brands
Woolpacks, full 10 lbs.
Three-bushel sacks, 2¼ lbs.
Negrohead tobacco, various brands
Cigars—Manila, No. 2, havana-shaped, and cheroots
Coffee—native Ceylon and Manila
Java rice
Sperm candles—Price's, Hale's, Nevas, &c.
Liverpool salt, fine and coarse
Vinegar, in bulk, Wilson's No. 24
Sauces—assorted, and ½-lbs. mustard
Arrowroot; Barry's chicory
Ehrensperger's thumb blue
Soda water bottles
Turkey opium
Mid-Kent hops
Brown ginger
Colonial bacon
Martell's dark brandy, in hogsheads
Mixing brandies, pale and dark
Imperial Cognac Co.'s, pale and dark brandies, in quarters and cases
Rum, 30 per cent. O.P.
Port Wines, various qualities, in wood
Sherry ditto, ditto
Boots and shoes, assorted invoices.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ON SALE, ADELAIDE FLOUR—
Steven's silk dressed
Magarey's
Hart's
White Valley
Dunn's
Duffield's
Merri Mills, and other brands.
BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE.—
Turkey opium, in and out of bond—small tins
Saltpetre, English refined
Bluestone
Flour sulphur
Powdered arsenic
Soda crystals.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

JACQUES Pure EXTRACT OF TOBACCO.—The undersigned, being agents in Sydney for the sale of this new and highly valuable preparation of Sheep Wash, invite the attention of stock owners and others to its use.
BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE.
Negrohead tobacco, various brands first quality twist, in half-tierces
Barratt's
Lion
Cheeve's eagle
Emu
Raven
Black diamond
St. George
Kerr's
Small invoice assorted meerschaum-washed pipes, in cases, each 10 1-gross boxes.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ENGLISH SEEDS.—PETER LAWSON and SON, Edinburgh, and 27, Great George-street, London, S.W., the Queen's Seedsmen, send out cases of agricultural, vegetable, and flower SEEDS to all parts of the world, packed carefully, so that no damage can happen, and of a purity that may be relied on.

P. L. and S. also export all sorts of farm seeds, clovers, lucerne, sainfoin, rye grasses, with tree and shrub seeds, of the laburnum, sweet-briar, gorse-broom, and the like. Boxes of horticultural implements of various sizes and prices.

Colonial lists may be had on application to their agents, Messrs. BEILBY and SCOTT, New Pitt-street, opposite Oriental Bank.

GEOMETRICAL MOSAIC PAVEMENTS.—The undersigned, agents for the manufacturers, Messrs. Maw and Co., beg to inform architects and others that they are now in receipt of sample tiles, and complete pavements, specimens of flooring, and illustrated catalogues of the celebrated mosaic pavements, and encaustic tiles, universally adopted in Europe, in public buildings, and first-class private residences, as the most elegant and lasting material that can be used for flooring. Orders for designs can be promptly executed, of any dimensions, style, or colour, from plain to the most elaborate. BEILBY and SCOTT.

ON SALE, ex Claud Hamilton—
Whiting, in small casks
Bathbricks
Durham mustard, 1lb. and ½lb.
Thumb and cannon ball black lead
French ball blue, half ounce
Apply at I. R. M. Co.'s office, Grafton Wharf.

FOR SALE by the UNDERSIGNED—
Brandy, Hennessey's pale, in wood
Ditto, in bottle
Geneva, key and JDKZ
Lowndes's old tom
Port wine
Sherry ditto
Hock, Marcobrunner 1858
Ind, Coope, and Co.'s ale, in bottle
Gingerbeer bottles
Seltzer water
Red and white lead
Foster's arm-moulds
Pig iron
Gas tubing
Galvanized wire
Spring steel.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, various brands and qualities always on SALE. BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR on SALE.
Magarey's
Duffield's
Dunn and Sons'
Beeby and Dunstans'
Giles and Smith's
Simmey
Pool.
N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

BLASTING POWDER, Kames and Sharp's best large grain and glazed
Common and Tape fuse
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.
Wynyard-square.

PHELIZON'S Superior CHAMPAGNE, quarts and pints, in quantities to suit wholesale buyers.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street, sole agents for Australia.

LONDON and COLONIAL COMPANY'S No. 3 Burton Ale
London and Colonial Company's bottled ale and stout.
The undersigned have the above approved brand of draught and bottled beer constantly on sale.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

2500 DOORS, Glazed Windows, French Casements, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills.

200,000 FEET American Clear Pine, Shelving, G. and T. Flooring and lining. GOODLET and SMITH.

COLONIAL and H. T. Hardwood, Palings, Shingles, Battens, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street and Parramatta-street.

SAWN LATHS.—3 ft., 3ft. 6in., and 4ft., on hand, cut to order. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street and Parramatta-street.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles, palings, battens, &c. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

400,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Scotch Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

300,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, best assortment in Sydney. JOLLY and CO.

200 000 FEET Deals, Clear Pine, T. and G. Flooring Boards. W. JOLLY and CO.

IRONBARK Girders, Piles, Posts and Rails, Palings, Dray Poles, Shafts, Spokes, Blue Gum Felloes, &c. W. JOLLY and CO., timber wharf, Bathurst-street. Branch yard—Sydney Railway Terminus.

BONE-DUST for SALE. Mr. E. J. BLAXLAND, Liverpool; or to Messrs. JOLLY and CO., Sydney.

TO GROCERS.—For SALE, in consequence of the undersigned leaving the colony, the Stock, with counter and shop fittings, together with everything requisite for carrying on the Grocery Business. Apply to C. ENDERBY, Park and Castlereagh streets.

BOOKSELLERS' STOCK for SALE.—For SALE, the whole Stock, Fixtures, &c., of an old established Bookselling and Stationery business in town. Terms liberal. Early application is necessary. Address, BOOKSELLER, HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, a Pony PHAETON; harness. Apply 263, Castlereagh-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a comfortable FAMILY RESIDENCE, with garden, orchard, and grounds, in a highly respectable neighbourhood, on the eastern side of the Newtown Road, a little beyond St. Peter's church, and adjoining the property of Mr. Chalder on the north, and Mr. Lazarus on the south; separated on the eastern side by a Government road, from the rich, alluvial, cultivated grounds of Thomas Holt, Esq., comprising, in the whole, about sixteen acres, for some years past well known as the country residence of the late Francis John King, Esq.

☞ A large portion of the purchase money might remain on mortgage, if required, at 7 per cent.

For further particulars apply to T. W. BOWDEN, 423, George-street.

FOR SALE, Building Site in Upper William-street South, Heights of Darlinghurst. 144 feet by 100 feet. Price £8 per foot. RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

FOR SALE, a substantial 4-roomed COTTAGE, with detached kitchen and other outbuildings, garden, and about 5½ acres of Land, a short distance from the Burwood and Homebush stations. Address A. B., Homebush.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a comfortable FAMILY RESIDENCE, with garden, orchard, and grounds, in a highly respectable neighbourhood, on the eastern side of the Newtown Road, a little beyond St. Peter's Church, and adjoining the property of Mr. Chalder on the north, and Mr. Lazarus on the South; separated on the eastern side, by a Government road, from the rich alluvial cultivated grounds of Thomas Holt, Esq., comprising in the whole about 16 acres, for some years past well known as th country residence of the late Francis John King, Esq.

☞ A large portion of the purchase money might remain on mortgage, if required, at 7 per cent.

TO BE SOLD, HOUSE, containing 7 rooms, and large verandah, &c., with an acre and a half of land attached, at Hunter's Hill, formerly the property of F. G. Campbell, Esq., and now occupied by B. Sheridan, Esq. The furniture in the house can be taken at a valuation. Half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

GOOD INVESTMENT for Small Capitalists.—For SALE, Two HOUSES, situate in Gross-street, Camperdown, close to St. John's College, each containing four well-finished rooms and a kitchen, also a capital verandah in front. They are in excellent condition, and have been in constant occupation for more than two years. For particulars apply to WILLIAM BULLARD, Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co.'s, George-street.

HORSES.—250 Mares and Geldings, draught and coaching horses, bred in clover paddocks, quiet useful stock—will be delivered as may be agreed—for SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, by private contract, in Queensland, a first-rate CATTLE STATION, advantageously situated within two days' ride of Brisbane, and possessing every convenience as a residence, or for carrying on the business. As the above is for sale only in consequence of the proprietor giving up the business, it will be found a most desirable purchase. Apply to J. R. YOUNG, Esq., George and Market streets, Sydney; or the Hon. LOUIS HOPE, Kilcoy, Ipswich.

40,000 STORE SHEEP for SALE—
4,000 ewes, aged, Liverpool Plains
5,000 ditto, maiden, ditto
2,500 ditto, near Gulligal
15,000 wethers, Darling Downs
2,500 ditto, near Gulligal
5,000 ditto, New England
3,000 ewes, on the Macintyre
2,000 ditto on the Hunter
10,000 ditto, New England.
FORBES, 78, King-street, stock and station agent.

FOR SALE, first-class Milch COW, warranted quiet; accustomed to be hand-fed; calved on the 20th instant. Apply to T. COOK, saddler, Church-street, Parramatta.

IMPORTED BULLS, bred by R. Booth, for SALE—Magician and St. Julian; just landed. FORBES.

CITY PROPERTY, Sussex-street, nearly opposite Pyrmont Bridge and New Company's Wharf. For SALE, a choice Block, with four houses and stables, which brings in £3 2s. week rent. FORBES, 78, King-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Preliminary Notice.

THURSDAY, October 23rd, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
Useful and Substantial Household Furniture
Ornaments, Vases, Carpets
Pier Glasses, Dressing Glasses
Cottage Pianoforte, 6½ octaves
Engravings, Oil Paintings
Valuable Books and Bookcase
Ormolu Clock, under shade
Drawing-room Suite
Dining-room Suite
Kitchen Utensils and Stove
Dresser, Crockery, &c.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Lever to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, October 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
The furniture of an eight-roomed house.
Terms, cash.

☞ On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock.

Montague House, Church-hill.

An Important and Extensive Sale of
Valuable and useful Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte
Framed Engravings, Cut Glass, China, &c., &c.
Of that well-known Boarding Establishment, Montague House, Church-hill.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the agents of the late Mr. Drewe to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 2, Church-hill, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock promptly,

The whole of the valuable and useful furniture and effects of Montague House, the whole of which is in capital condition, and comprises the furniture, &c., of twenty rooms, consisting of namely:—
Dining and drawing room furniture
Brilliant-toned piano
The furniture of several private parlours, framed engravings, &c.
Cut glass, china, plated ware; and
The bedroom furniture, which is most complete, furnished with every requisite for a first-class boarding establishment, including patent four-post single and double iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather pillows, double and single washstands, chest of drawers, wardrobes, towel horses, commodes, cane-seated and other chairs, carpeting, fenders and fire irons, dressing glasses, dressing tables, &c., &c. Also,
The whole of the table and bed linen, towels, blankets, and a variety of sundries, all of which are of a useful character.

N. B.—The sale will commence punctually at 11 o'clock, with the dining-room furniture, &c. Each room will be numbered and sold consecutively, to enable intending purchasers to follow the progress of the sale, as no catalogues will be issued.

Terms, cash.

An Imperative Sale.
At Regent House, Pitt-street, well-known as Robson's Millinery Establishment.
☞ On FRIDAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Important Sale for Drapers, Milliners, Perfumers, and others.

_ The Entire Stock-in-Trade of that well-known Establishment, Regent House, Pitt-street, including the Shop Fittings, Counters, Glass Cases, Gas-fittings, &c., &c., all of which are of a most substantial and useful character. Detailed particulars of this sale will appear in Thursday's issue.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received imperative instructions from Mr. Robson, proprietor of Regent House, to sell by public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock,

The entire stock-in-trade of Regent House, Pitt-street, valuable, and of such a character that will command the attention of the public.

Terms liberal.

Horses.—Just arrived.

TO BE SOLD by auction at WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
30 superior horses, well broke-in to saddle and harness, just arrived from the country; also
Horses and carts, dogcarts, spring-carts, &c., &c.
No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO.'S sale by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, will comprise a variety of
Hackneys
Light harness horses
Cart horses
Drays, spring-carts, and harness.

Books, Clothing, Watches, Boots, and Sundries.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
200 vols. books, various
5 boxes new and second-hand clothing
Gold and silver lever and other watches
Guard and albert chains, rings, brooches
Wellington and other boots and shoes
Double and single guns, pistols, and revolvers.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, October 22nd, 1862.

Highly Important Auction Sale, at the Bank Auction Rooms.
To commence at 11 o'clock prompt.
To Railway Contractors
To Ironmongers
To Builders
To Contractors
To Gunsmiths
To Cutlers
To Shippers, and
The Trade generally.
Comprising,
35 cases galvanised and 3-inch corrugated iron, 26 and 28 gauges, slightly damaged
290 half-barrels Curtis and Harvey's blasting powder
178 quarter ditto ditto ditto
80 casks sporting gunpowder, 1-lb. canisters
60 ditto ditto ditto, FFF
10 ditto ditto, crystals, No. 2
5 packages of electro-plated ware
A few packages of table cutlery
2 tons black sheet iron, assorted guages.
JOHN GODFREY COHEN, licensed auctioneer.

☞ Curtis and Harvey's Blasting Powder.
To Railway Contractors
To Ironmongers
To Shippers
And the Trade.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, October 22, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Ex Scotia,
A.R.S—290 half-barrels Curtis and Harvey's blasting powder
178 quarter-barrels ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Galvanized and three inch Corrugated Iron.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Orso, from Liverpool.
Very Slightly Damaged.
To Ironmongers
To Builders
To Contractors
And the Trade.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, October 22, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Orso, from Liverpool,
Very slightly damaged,
35 cases galvanised and three inch corrugated iron, viz.,
M.—13 cases galvanized and three inch corrugated iron, 3-inch—6 x 30, 28 gauge
7 cases ditto ditto, 7 x 30, 28 gauge
13 ditto ditto ditto, 7 x 30, 26 gauge
2 ditto ditto ditto, 6 x 30, 26 gauge.
Terms at sale.

Electro-Plated Ware
Table Cutlery.
To Ironmongers,
To Cutlers,
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, October 22nd, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 packages of electro-plated ware, viz.:—
Revolving, oval and round cruet frames, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 hole
Breakfast cruets, round cake baskets, spoons, forks
Half-pint goblets and mugs, salts, mustards, fish carvers
Butters, marmalade dishes and covers.
An excellent assortment of table cutlery, viz.:—
Waterloo balance handle table cutlery, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Black Sheet Iron.

Assorted Gauges.

To Ironmongers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, October 22, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 tons black sheet iron, assorted gauges.
Terms at sale.

Sporting Gunpowder.

To Gunsmiths and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, October 22nd, 1862, at 11 o'clock, precisely,
Ex Venalia,
80 casks, each 25, 1-lb. canisters sporting gunpowder
Ex Helen Wallace,
8 in diamond,
60 casks, each 48, 1-lb canisters, FFF
10 ditto ditto, crystals, No. 2.
Terms at sale.

Highly Important, Extensive, and Unreserved Auction Sale of
Negrohead Tobacco
Cavendish ditto.

Auction Sale at Leigh's Bonded Stores (opposite Water Police Court), on THURSDAY, October 23rd, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Most Important
To Tobacco Merchants
To Speculators
To Tobacconists
To Grocers
To Buyers for the Interior
To Shippers to the adjacent Colonies
And the Trade generally.

Positively without reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at Leigh's Bonded Stores (opposite the Water Police Court), on THURSDAY, October 23rd, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned parcels of tobacco, viz.:—
NEGROHEAD.
O 818—Shellard's, 4 half-tierces tobacco
L 823—Ditto, 4 ditto ditto
A 761—Carrier Dove, 3 ditto ditto
C 762—Ditto, 3 ditto ditto
V 740—Sovereign, 1 ditto ditto
L 731—Ditto, 20 ditto ditto
B 759—Ditto, 10 ditto ditto
V 740—Crown B. T. and Co., 9 ditto ditto
T 761—Ditto, 15 ditto ditto
V 761—Sovereign, 20 quarter ditto ditto
CAVENDISH.
T 701—Starlight, 10 three-quarter boxes tobacco, 10's
W 663—Washington, 10 ditto ditto
H 744—Unique, 5 ditto ditto
M 796—Bucknor, 5 ditto ditto
V 664—Lennox, 4 ditto ditto
M 685—Ditto, 25 ditto ditto
C 699—Shaw, 8 ditto ditto
T 757—Beck and Small, 9 ditto ditto
A 760—White's, 23 ditto ditto
Q 818—Denison, 10 ditto ditto
C 685—Hall, 21 ditto ditto
B 751—Macklin's, 93 ditto ditto
Q 671—Lucy Neal, 14 ditto ditto
B 699—Shaw, 9 cases ditto
D 685—Jessie Brown, 6 ditto ditto
M 741—Sherry, 47 ditto ditto ½ lbs.

The Auctioneer in directing the particular attention of merchants, the trade, and others, to the above important sale of negrohead and cavendish tobacco, begs to remark that his instructions to sell are peremptory, and that every line, as advertised, will be disposed of to the highest bidder.

In order to give every facility to speculators and buyers, who may be desirous of holding perfect packages, they will have the option of rejecting those sampled or opened, which will be sold separately.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as the time for commencing will be strictly adhered to.

Terms at sale.

Unreserved Auction Sale of
Iron Bedsteads.

To Furniture Buyers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, October 24th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
30 cases iron bedsteads, comprising stump, half-testers, four post childs' cots, stretchers, &c., &c.
Detailed particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

Ploughs and Harrows.

Comprising an extensive and well-selected assortment.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, October 24th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Extensive assortment of ploughs and harrows.
Full particulars will be advertised.
Terms at sale.

On the Premises, 89, Lower George-street, near Argyle-street, the Stock of a Grocer.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above premises, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The fixtures and stock-in-trade of a grocer.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Important Sale of Clothing, Drapery, &c.

To Drapers
To Warehousemen
To Tailors.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS would invite the especial attention of the trade and general purchasers to their valuable sale of really choice goods, to take place at their Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, October 22nd, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely.

Important and Valuable Shipment of Seasonable Clothing.
For Imperative and Unreserved Sale.
To close a consignment.

THIS DAY, October 22nd.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
§693§—One case, containing
2571—72 men's coloured circassian melbourne jackets
2650—48 ditto ditto ditto sydney sacs
694—One case, containing
2643—48 men's fancy Paris cord sydney sacs
2599—36 ditto grasscloth melbourne jackets
06919—12 ditto white alpaca ditto ditto
06906—24 ditto fancy corah ditto ditto
06907—24 ditto ditto ditto ditto
695—One case, containing
06909—84 ditto white linen ditto ditto
06909—36 ditto ditto ditto sydney sacs
696—One case, containing
269x—18 boys' shepherd plaid melbourne jackets
2695—18 youths' ditto ditto ditto ditto
07051—14 boys' black cloth ditto ditto
07052—12 youths' ditto ditto ditto ditto
07053—13 boys' ditto ditto ditto ditto
07054—13 youths' ditto ditto ditto ditto
2640—36 boys' fancy Paris cord ditto ditto
700—One case, containing
2593—94 men's brown drill trousers, bound tops
705—One case, containing
2521—24 men's D.B. R.C. buff quilting vests
2520—24 ditto L.B. ditto ditto ditto ditto
07076—36 ditto ditto black moire ditto ditto
2646 and 07076—60 ditto ditto drab ditto
07077—25 ditto ditto black corded silk ditto
706—One case, containing
2602—25 men's R.C. white marsella vests
2603—25 ditto ditto ditto ditto
06915—51 ditto S.C. ditto drill ditto
06916—49 ditto ditto ditto ditto
06911—70 ditto ditto linen ditto
06912—68 ditto ditto ditto ditto
720—One case, containing
2789 and 2821—120 men's white alpaca melbourne jackets
721—One case, containing
2807—72 men's coloured circassian melbourne jackets
722—
2822—72 men's coloured circassian melbourne jackets
726—One case, containing
2791—60 men's fancy tweed melbourne jackets
729—
2820—60 men's white alpaca sydney sacs
2821 and 2989—24 ditto ditto ditto melbourne jackets
730—one case, containing
2939—60 men's self leamington cord melbourne jackets
732—one case, containing
2601—48 men's grass-cloth melbourne jackets
2671—36 ditto ditto ditto sydney sacs
2914—36 ditto ditto ditto melbourne jackets
744—one case, containing
2945—41 men's fancy saxon cloth melbourne jackets
670—one case, containing
c—120 men's drab alliance cord trousers
680—one case, containing
2571—60 men's buff circassian melbourne jackets
2614—60 ditto super ditto ditto ditto
684—
2590—49 men's super light fancy doe trousers
2591—18 ditto ditto ditto
688—one case, containing
06913—49 men's white drill Melbourne jackets
06914—53 ditto ditto ditto.
These goods are all of the newest style, and will be sold in original packages.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Drapers
To Warehousemen
To Outfitters
To Storekeepers.

☞ Choice shipment of New Spring Goods,
Just landed ex Morning Star.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, October 22nd, at 11 o'clock precisely,
87 packages new spring goods comprising
9-8 French organdi muslin
3-4 rich check sultanas
3-4 ditto figured foullards
3-4 mohair figures
72, 90, and 108 inch figured mosquito nets
72, 90, and 108 inch plain ditto ditto
9-8 light ground plates
9-8 small check ditto
9-8 ormerods ditto
9-8 new pattern prints
Ditto dressed hollands
Ditto rough ditto
Ditto cream ditto
Ladies' steel skirts, 12 to 40 hoops
Crinoline steel, ⅛ to ½ inch
Ladies' Swiss and gilt belts
Rich black and coloured moires
18 to 24 inch black glaces and gros
20 inch coloured glaces
Chenille and braid nets
Scarborough rolls
Rich oriental ribbons
Ladies' silk umbrellas
Ditto ditto parachutes
Ditto and children's underclothing
Plain French delaines
Printed French reps
Winceys, in piece and skirts
Infants' cashmere cloaks and hoods
White marcella jackets
Brown and black straw hats
French thibets, assorted colours
Ditto merinos ditto
7-4 parramatta cloths
6-4, 7-4 coloured coburgs
Ladies' fine white cotton hose
Ditto Spanish brown ditto
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Habit's coloured kid gloves
Ditto ditto gauntlets
Ladies' white and grey coutille stays
Ladies' plush ties
Ditto crossovers
Children's knickerbockers
Ditto rep frocks pelisses
Ditto cashmere and embroidered ditto
Rich velvet bonnets
Ditto garibaldi vests
Ditto velvet mantles
Ditto sealskin ditto.
The auctioneers would invite the attention of buyers to this choice shipment of really new goods, comprising the most choice assortment offered for some time past.
Terms, liberal.

Damaged Oil Baizes
Ditto Cotton Half-hose
Ditto Ditto Pants

☞ For, and on account of whom it may concern.
Ex W. W. Smith, ———, master, from London.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, October 22nd,
FG&Co. in diamond, A at side, § 515 §, part case
10 pieces 8-4 oil baizes, much damaged
2 ditto 8-4 ditto ditto, ditto
23 dozen fancy cotton ½-hose, much ditto
12½ ditto brown cotton pants, slightly damaged
6 ditto merino ditto, much ditto
Case, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Silversmiths
To Jewellers
To Ironmongers

Magnificent Sale of Platedware
Tea and Coffee Services
Knives and Forks, &c.
From the celebrated House of the Portland Company.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, FRIDAY, October 24th,
30 cases assorted platedware.
Particulars in future issue.
The auctioneers would invite the especial attention of the trade and private buyers to this really important sale of first-class goods. The quality is such as is seldom imported unless by private individuals.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Superb Marble and Agate Statuary, Vases, Tazzas, Fonts, &c., direct from Florence.

☞ Far surpassing in beauty anything that has yet been offered at auction in this colony.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from SIGNOR D. GIOVANNONI, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
A magnificent collection of the above.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be speedily issued.

THIS DAY, October 22nd, at 11 o'clock.
At the corner of Kent-street and Erskine-street, next the Governor Denison Hotel.
Household Furniture
Stock-in-Trade, &c.
Gas Fittings and Shop Fixtures.
Leaving for the Lachlan.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has received instructions from Mr. Job to sell by auction, at his residence,
His entire stock-in-trade of general merchandise.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, October 24th, at 11 o'clock.
At Hunter's Hill, Parramatta River.

Elegant Drawing-room Suite
Marble-slab Chiffoniere, with plate-glass back and doors
Handsome Brussels Carpet
Beautiful Vases and Ornaments
Pier Glasses, Brass Cornices
Octagonal Loo Table, in walnut
Card and Occasional Tables
Canterburies and Whatnots
Pianoforte, in rosewood, by Messrs. Collard and Collard
Ormolu clock under shade
Wardrobes, Chests Drawers
Marble-slab Washstands and Dressing Tables
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Kitchen Utensils and Sundries, &c., &c.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been honoured with instructions from John Levein, Esq., who intends leaving for the interior, to sell by auction, at his residence, Hunter's Hill, on FRIDAY, October 24th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his very superior household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Steamers will leave the Phoenix Wharf, conveying intended passengers free.

133 Packages Homan's and Dawson's Boots and Shoes.
Ex Woolloomooloo and other late arrivals.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 23rd October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 23rd October, at 11 o'clock,
133 packages boots and shoes, Homan's and Dawson's manufacture.
All new goods.
Comprising—
Ladies' bronze, morocco, and kid, E.S., osborne, M.H. springs
Ditto kid, elastic sides and osborne, M.H., springs
Ditto black and coloured cashmere, elastic sides, M.H., and springs
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, to lace, ditto ditto
Ditto cloth patent goloshed, elastic sides and lace, T.P.H.
Ditto bronze slippers, operas
Ditto leather lace, sea lined, front lace, T.P.H.
Ditto memel backs, patent fronts, balmorals
Ditto buff and carpet slippers
Girls' bronze and kid elastic sides, springs, 6-13
Ditto coloured and black cashmere, elastic sides, ditto, 6-13
Ditto cloth, patent goloshed ditto, ditto button, T.P.H., 6-13
Ditto memel and kid balmoral, T.P.H., 6-13
Ditto leather laced, sea lined, front lace, T.P.H., 6-13
Children's kid and bronze, elastic sides, springs, 3.5
Ditto bronze balmorals, springs, 3 5
Ditto coloured and black cashmere, elastic sides and button, 3 5
Men's enamelled napoleons, M.S., pegged
Ditto patent wellingtons, bevil edge
Ditto ditto short ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto calf wellingtons, M.S., pegged and sewn
Ditto ditto ditto, bevil ditto ditto
Ditto ditto short ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, M.S., ditto
Ditto kid topped, enamelled goloshed, elastic sides, M.S.
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto ditto bradded
Ditto ditto ditto calf, ditto ditto ditto and bevil
Ditto all kid, elastic sides, bevil edges
Ditto memel, ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto all buckskin, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto, oxonian elastic fronts
Ditto kid topped, elastic sides, patent goloshed, wrinkled fronts
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto ditto, ditto plain
Ditto calf bluchers, M.S., pegged and sewn
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, bradded
Ditto kip ditto, ditto, R. bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, plain
Youths' and boys' calf prince georges, 10-13 and 1-5
Ditto ditto calf bluchers, pegged and bradded, 10-13 and 1-5
Ditto ditto kip ditto rough, ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, plain, ditto ditto
Ditto enamelled elastic sides, 10-5
Ditto calf ditto ditto, pegged and bradded, 10-5, &c., &c.
LEATHER.
At 1 o'clock,
Bathurst kip and sole
Ditto harness
V. D. L. kangaroo skins
Colonial calf skins
French ditto.
Terms at sale.

The Wreck of the Steamer
PRINCE OF WALES.
Hull, Machinery, Anchors, &c., as she now lies at Camden Haven.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 27th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the A. S. N. Company to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 27th October, at 12 o'clock,
The wreck of the steamer Prince of Wales, as she now lies at Camden Haven.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 24th OCTOBER.

By order of the Mortgagees.
☞ TWO HOUSES IN CURTIS-STREET, BALMAIN.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Lot 1. A cottage, containing seven rooms and kitchen, with out-houses built of weatherboard and shingled, now occupied by Mr. W. M'Donald, in Curtis-street.
Lot 2. A cottage containing four rooms, in Curtis-street, now occupied by Mr. Brumpton.
The above properties are within a few minutes walk of the Ferry; one is let at 20s. per week, and the other at 10s.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 24th INSTANT.

By order of the Mortgagees.
☞ FOUR STONE-BUILT HOUSES IN UNION AND UNDERWOOD STREETS, PADDINGTON.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Four stone-built houses in Paddington, corner of Union and Underwood streets, on an allotment of land 60 feet by 40 feet each, containing 2 rooms.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 23rd October.

To Ironmongers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of assorted tinware, consisting of
Prospecting pans
Watering cans
Dippers
Baking tins
Camp kettles
Candle moulds
Ditto boxes
Pint pots
Tea pots
Coffee pots
Slop pails
Wash basins
Milk pans
Square japanned waiters
Gothic and oval ditto
Foot baths, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Woolpacks.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
19 bales Christy's 10-lb. woolpacks.
Terms at sale.

Brushware.
Broomheads, Handles, Scrubbing Brushes, &c.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
One case broom heads and handles, assorted 3 to 10
One case Gosnell's brushware, comprising—hearth brushes, scrubbing brushes, shoe brushes, bottle and jug ditto, plate ditto, bent and straight; horse, water, and dandy ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

Register Stoves.
Parlour Grates.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd October.

To Ironmongers, Builders, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
20 register grates, assorted sizes and patterns
20 parlour ditto, ditto ditto.
For unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery.
To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd October.

Preliminary Notice.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Invoices of ironmongery
Holloware, tinware, &c.
Terms at sale.

Brass Foundry
Guns, Caps, Pouches
Chains, Cornice Furniture.
Saws, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd October.

To Ironmongers, Gunsmiths, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Walker's caps, powder flasks
Single guns, twist barrels
Shot pouches, double shot belts
Powder flasks, with cords
Nipple wrenches, gun nipples
Single and double back-bands
Jointed and plain bits
Brass bowl, plate, and socket castors
Mill saws, 5 x 5½, 5¼ x 6
Cornice brackets, table catches.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Timber
Battens, Palings
Shingles, Boards
Laths
Hay, Potatoes.

To Timber Merchants, Produce Dealers, Hay and Corn Dealers, Plasterers, Livery Stablekeepers and others.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 23rd October.

On Market Wharf, at 3.
Important Unreserved Sale Cargo of the Hargraves, from Hobart Town.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
The cargo of Hobart Town produce, ex Hargraves, comprising
TIMBER.
6787 feet hardwood timber, 3 x 2, 4 x 3, 5 x 3, 6 x 3, 6 x 4, 8 x 3, 6 x 2
1165 feet boards, 12 and 14 feet
4179 ditto battens, 9 to 14 feet.
PALINGS.
2000 hardwood palings, 5 feet
5000 ditto, 6 feet
7630 broad box ditto, 5 feet
9330 ditto ditto, 6 feet
SHINGLES AND LATHS.
70,200 full cut hardwood shingles
65,000 ditto laths, 3 x 3¼.
POTATOES.
150 bags very prime Brown's River potatoes.
HAY
47 bales pressed oaten hay.
Terms at sale.

Champagne
Sherry.
To close accounts.

THURSDAY, 23rd October.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and others.
For unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,
Ex Lochiel,
17 cases champagne, Marquis de Poncet.
Ex Hollinside,
49 ditto ditto ditto.
Ex Echo,
49 ditto ditto ditto.
Ex Maid of Judah,
Five diamonds over S. O. P.
1 butt very first-class sherry
6 hogsheads ditto
8 quarter-casks ditto.
Terms at sale.

The GIL BLAS.
172 Tons Register.
250 Tons Burthen.

FRIDAY, October 24th.

To Merchants, Shipowners, Parties interested in the Intercolonial Trade, and others.
First Lot to be offered.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The clipper brig GIL BLAS.
This well-known and favourite vessel was built at Bremen, in 1848, of the best seasoned Dantzic oak, and is coppered and copper-fastened, of 172 tons register, but carries 250 tons coal. Draught of water when fully loaded, 11 feet, and sails with only 20 tons ballast. She has a full inventory, comprising a complete suit of sails, standing and running rigging, all nearly new. Anchors and chains, two boats, &c. The Gil Blas is very favourably known as a packet in the Adelaide trade; she is a remarkably weatherly vessel, and well adapted for the conveyance of cattle, sheep, &c., to New Zealand, or any of the northern ports, having now returned from conveying stock to the former place.
The Gil Blas is just the class of vessel so much required for the intercolonial trade, being substantially built, and always kept in good order, well provided with all necessary stores, and ready for sea at a day's notice, carrying a large cargo on a light draught of water, requiring very little ballast, and with an established reputation in the trade between this port and Adelaide.
The Gil Blas has discharged her cargo, and is lying off Circular Quay, ready for inspection.
For inventory or any further particulars application can be made to the Auctioneers, at their Rooms, 362, George-street.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 24th October.

Mauritius Sugars, New Crop, 1862.
Ex Madura, Rohl, just arrived from Mauritius.
1151 Bags Finest Counter Sugar.
3564 Bags Snow-drop Crystal, White Counter, and good Brown Sugars.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to submit to public competition, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant,
The very choice and well-selected parcel of new crop fine counter sugars, now landing ex Madura, viz.:—
HFS—
§1—135 bags good counter sugar
2—136 bags very superior counter sugar
3—100 bags good brown sugar
4—454 bags very white counter sugar, equal to pieces
5—326 bags ditto ditto, ditto
BM,
1—200 bags pearl white counter Mauritius
4—200 bags beautiful yellow crystals
5—150 bags fine white crystals
9—300 bags very fine white crystals.
1— 58 bags good brown Mauritius
2—123 bags ditto
3—114 bags ditto ditto
4— 61 bags light counter ditto
5—176 bags ditto ditto
6—120 bags yellow crystals
7—120 bags dark brown sugar
8— 77 bags good brown sugar
9— 55 bags dark brown sugar
10—718 bags beautiful white counter pieces
11—452 ditto ditto ditto
12—164 bags pearl white counter
13— 14 bags good counter
14—469 bags royal lily snowdrops
15—127 bags ditto ditto
16—209 bags brown counter sugar
17— 61 bags yellow crystals
18—72 bags white counter ditto
19—370 bags ditto ditto
240 bags fresh muscat dates, best-quality, new season, good bags, now landing.
The cargo of the Madura comprises a large number of really first-class samples, selected from the best of the new season crop, and excelling any that have been offered in this market for some time past.
The sale being without reserve offers peculiar advantages to buyers, who should bear in mind the well-known and rapid advance in price, not only in England, but also in Manilla and elsewhere, which, coupled with the high rates of freight now ruling, has checked exportation to Australia; in fact, when the Madura left, there was no vessel on the berth, and not a single disengaged ship in port.
Samples will be on view at the Mart on Thursday and day of sale.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.

FRIDAY, 24th October.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, Speculators, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Mauritius white crystal sugar
Ditto fine white counter
Ditto ditto yellow ditto
Ditto ditto brown ration.
Samples on view day prior to sale at the Rooms of the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

Java Rice.

FRIDAY, 24th October.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
300 small mats dressed Java rice, to close the balance of a cargo.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, 27th October.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE.—VILLA SITES.—HUNTER'S HILL, PARRAMATTA RIVER.
By order of the executors of the late Ambrose Foss, Esq.
Terms.—One-quarter cash deposit, residue by promissory notes at 3, 6, 9, 12, 18, and 24 months' date, in equal amounts, first two without interest, the remainder bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.
Lithographic plans may be obtained at the Rooms. The lots are pegged, and each identified.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

MAGNIFICENT CITY INVESTMENT.

THE PICK OF GEORGE-STREET.

THREE FIRST-CLASS SHOPS, SHOW ROOMS, STORES, and DWELLINGS, Nos. 319, 321, and 323, GEORGE-STREET, extending to WYNYARD-LANE.

TITLE—Grant by purchase from the Crown to the present vendor.

TERMS—One-quarter cash deposit, a further cash payment of one-quarter on completion of the conveyance, the remaining half of the purchase-money may remain secured by mortgage on the property, for a term of years, at 7 per cent. per annum.

PEREMPTORY SALE,
in consequence of the proprietor leaving the colony.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 27th October, at 11 o'clock,
That extensive, invaluable block of freehold City property
Nos. 319, 321, and 323, GEORGE-STREET,
a few yards from Wynyard-street.
The accommodation in each is as follows—
GROUND FLOOR.—Large, well lighted and ventilated shop, with modern plate-glass front and show-room, about 90 feet in length; with back entrance, hall, patent water-closet, and passage from Wynyard-lane.
FIRST FLOOR.—Commodious drawing-room, sitting-room, pantry, and spacious area yard over the show-room.
SECOND FLOOR.—Three capital bedrooms.
WATER LAID ON TO EACH.
N.B.—On the first and second floors are fine roomy storerooms fronting Wynyard-lane.
The whole of these premises have recently been improved and placed in thorough repair by the proprietor. No. 319 is leased to Mr. MOUNTCASTLE for five years, at £400 PER ANNUM. The alterations in Nos. 321 and 323 have just been completed, and are so arranged that they can be let either together or separately, the show-rooms and shops being connected by archway entrances at present bricked up.
They were erected under the superintendence of J. F. HILLY, Esq., architect, without regard to cost, which is a sufficient guarantee as to their substantial nature and finish. The front is of rubbed parapet stone, elegantly embellished and oil painted, having a commanding, handsome appearance. The back of the premises to the first floor is of stone, the upper portion brick, and the whole are thoroughly drained, and have slate roofs, well guttered and appointed.
It is rarely that a George-street property, enjoying so EXCELLENT A BUSINESS POSITION, is in the market, and RICHARDSON and WRENCH desire to direct the attention of CAPITALISTS or parties having TRUST MONEY to INVEST, to the sale, as it may be very long before a similar opportunity will again occur for securing such an
UNEQUALLED CITY INVESTMENT.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

GLENHURST, DARLING POINT.

Valuable Building Site, having 80 feet frontage to Johnston's-terrace, Glenhurst, being lots 28 and 31 of that estate.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 3rd November, at 11 o'clock,
The above described site at GLENHURST, DARLING POINT, situated in about the most elevated portion of this favourite estate, commanding beautiful views and close to the main Darling Point Road.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

By order of the Trustees and Executors of the late Mr. James Beattie.

RUSHCUTTER VIEW.
FOUR DWELLING HOUSES, on the South Head ROAD, a short distance below Botany-street.

PYRMONT.
FREEHOLD WATERSIDE Allotment of Land, with stone-built premises, at the corner of Mill and Bay streets.

ENFIELD.
One acre 2 roods 22 perches, near the Burwood Railway Station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th November, at 11 o'clock,
The following city and suburban properties:
LOT 1—RUSHCUTTER VIEW.
All that parcel of land, having a frontage of about 80 FEET to the SOUTH HEAD ROAD, with a depth of about 100 feet, on which are
FOUR DWELLING HOUSES,
known as RUSHCUTTER VIEW, three containing balcony, verandah, four rooms, kitchen, servant's room, &c., and one similar accommodation with an additional two rooms over a passage leading to the yards at the rear.
LOT 2.—PYRMONT.
A corner allotment of land, having the following frontages:
86 FEET to MILL-STREET
139 FEET to BAY-STREET
80 FEET to HIGH-WATER MARK IN DARLING HARBOUR,
on which is an extensive stone building out of repair.
LOT 3.—ENFIELD, BURWOOD.
1 ACRE 2 ROODS 22 PERCHES, adjoining Pussy's purchase, having 364 feet frontage to Baker-street, with a depth of about 200 feet. This piece of land is near Mr. Ashdown's residence on the Liverpool Road.
☞ The above freehold properties are for positive sale, by order of the trustees of the above estate. Plans may be inspected at the Rooms, and particulars of title, &c., may be obtained on application to Messrs. DUNSMURE and STAFFORD, solicitors, Castlereagh-street.

In the Insolvent Estate of the late Solomon Moses.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

TOWN OF BUNGENDORE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 17th November, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable properties, situated in the Town of Bungendore:—
LOT 1.—Allotment 1 of section 11, half an acre at the corner of Gibraltar and Molonglo streets, on which is an EXTENSIVE STONE-BUILT HOTEL, about 86 feet by 30 feet, with verandah about 6 feet wide, and containing three parlours, eight bedrooms, bar, taproom, and spirit store, large hall, brick kitchen, and two bedrooms, attached slab stabling, including two loose boxes, &c.
LOT 2.—Allotment 20, section 11, half an acre adjoining the above, with brick store, and kitchen of wood attached.
LOT 3.—Allotments 10 and 10 of section 10, one acre. On one of these lots is a slab cottage, shingled and floored.
LOT 4.—Allotments 9 and 10 of section 25, one acre, fenced with a substantial three-rail fence, and large stockyard erected thereon.
LOT 5.—Allotment 18 of 11, half an acre, indifferently fenced.
☞ Bungendore is one of the most important and flourishing towns in the southern districts. The above, formerly the property of the late Mr. Moses, are the most extensive and valuable in the district, and will be positively sold on the above date, to close the estate.
For further particulars apply at the Rooms.

Drapery, Fancy Goods, Slops, &c.

New and Seasonable Goods, just landed ex Queen Bee and Woolloomooloo.

THURSDAY, 23,
FRIDAY, 24,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Seasonable consignments of drapery, fancy goods, slops, &c., just landed as above.
Terms, liberal.

Maids' and Girls' Whitby Hats
Ditto and ditto, Brown and White
Ladies' Fancy ditto
Ditto Fancy Crinoline Bonnets
Ditto ditto Italian and Straw ditto
Gents' Panama Hats
Ditto Shell, Mohair, and Silk ditto.

On FRIDAY, the 24th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
11 cases of the above goods,
Just landed from the Morning Star.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Ironmongery
Cutlery
White Lead
Paints
Dry Colours
Oils, &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on an early day,
Several invoices of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.
Muscatel and Eleme Raisins
Patras Currants
Soft Shell and Jordan Almonds
Loaf Sugar
Mauritius Sugar
Congou Teas
Manila Coffee
Batty's Oilmen's Stores
Manila Cigars, &c.

THURSDAY, 23rd October.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO., will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on THURSDAY, 23rd instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Several parcels of the above goods.
Particulars in future advertisements.
Terms at sale.

Choice Congou Teas.
More or less damaged by sea water.
Ex Maury, Horms, master, from Foochow.

THURSDAY, 23rd October.

To Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

LYONS, STOKES, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, on THURSDAY, 23rd instant, at half past 11 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Maury, Horms, master, from Foochow,
Damaged by sea water.
EW over H. Bros. in diamond,

Nos. Slightly.	Much.
2—3 half-chests extra finest Kaesow congou	
3.—1 box ditto ditto ditto	1 box
4—2 half-chests finest ditto	1 half-chest
5.—2 half-chests finest ditto ditto	2 half-chests
6.—2 chests ditto ditto	
8.—6 boxes ditto ditto	2 boxes
9.—5 chests extra choice ditto	
10.—7 half-chests ditto ditto	
12.—1 chest ditto ditto ditto	
13.—1 half-chest ditto ditto ditto	
14.—12 half-chests, ditto ditto ditto	1 half chest
15.—3 half-chests ditto ditto ditto	9 boxes
16.—16 boxes ditto ditto	
17.—4 chests choice ditto	
19.—1 chest ditto ditto	
20.—6 half-chests ditto ditto	
21.—8 half-chests ditto ditto	
22.—7 half-chests ditto ditto	
23.—7 chests ditto ditto	2 chests
24.—8 half-chests ditto ditto	1 half-chest
25.—3 half-chests ditto ditto	1 ditto
26.—28 boxes ditto ditto	11 boxes
27.—17 boxes ditto ditto	15 ditto
28.—1 chest ditto ditto	
29.—1 chest ditto ditto	
30.—3 chests ditto ditto	
31.—7 half-chests ditto ditto	
32.—2 chests ditto ditto	
34.—7 boxes ditto ditto	
35.—11 chests ditto ditto	1 chest
36.—10 chests ditto ditto	
37.—4 chests ditto ditto	

Terms, cash.

Parasols and Parachutes.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, October 22nd.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, without reserve,
2 cases choice parasols and parachutes, assorted colours, just landed.
To close a consignment.
No reserve. Terms at sale.

Choice Shipment of Summer Drapery, for absolute sale.

THIS DAY, October 22nd.

To Warehousemen
To Drapers
To Outfitters
To Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, October 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
About 45 packages new summer drapery, &c.,
Just landed.
Comprising
3-4 French foulards
24-inch coloured French glaces
Checked lustres
Cheme lustres
Crossovers
Chenille hair nets
Silk ditto ditto
Sewed muslin flouncings
Ladies' Marsella jackets
Ladies' muslin jackets
Ladies' and girls' underclothing
Parasols, parachutes
Infants' embroidered cloaks
Infants' cambric worked frocks
Dressed hollands
Cambric handkerchiefs, coloured borders
Crinoline skirts
White netted ditto
Magenta striped ditto
Steel ornaments
20, 24, 30, oriental ribbons
Men's and boys' cloth caps
Sewed muslin collars and sets
Gents' fancy striped half-hose
Rough browns
Imitation welsh flannels
Pongees
Printed corahs
Men's white shirts, w. and b.
Men's white ditto ditto
Aleppo shirts
Blue serge shirts
Men's black cloth sacs
Men's doe vests
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 China matting, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Railway Companions.

On account of whom it may concern.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, October 22nd.

To Drapers, Upholsterers, Fancy Bazaar Keepers, Outfitters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Foam, ——— master, from London.
One case, containing
220 oil and American cloth railway companions,
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Tweeds.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, October 22nd.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Tailors, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Jason, Stewart, master, from London.
C & Co in diamond, ◊57◊.
Part case—6483½, 7273, 7199½—3 pieces bordered tweed.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
In Equity.
Between Timothy Reardon, administrator of the late Matilda Reardon, formerly Matilda Taylor, plaintiff, and William Hellyer and others, defendants.
With the approbation of the MASTER IN EQUITY.

CITY OF SYDNEY.
VALUABLE ALLOTMENT, SOUTH HEAD ROAD, nearly opposite the CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.
3 fine Building Allotments, fronting Taylor-street.
4 Two-room Weatherboard Cottages in Taylor-street.

Title.—For particulars apply to WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Master in Equity to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 22nd October,
The following freehold properties situate in
THE CITY OF SYDNEY.
LOT 1.—A valuable allotment, having 41 feet frontage to the South Head Road, by a depth of 100 feet.
⁂ This allotment is nearly opposite the Sacred Heart Church, and close to the PADDINGTON BREWERY.
LOT.—A fine building allotment immediately at the rear of lot 1, having 31 feet frontage to Taylor-street, by a depth of 100 feet.
LOT 3.—Two weatherboard cottages adjoining, each having 2 rooms, and occupying an allotment of land having 24 feet frontage to Taylor-street, by a depth of 121 feet, more or less.
LOTS 4 and 5.—Two fine building allotments adjoining, and having each 21½ feet frontage to Taylor-street, by a depth of 117 feet, more or less.
LOT 6.—Two weatherboard cottages adjoining, each having 2 rooms, and occupying an allotment of land having 24 feet frontage to Taylor-street, by a depth of 113 feet, more or less.
☞ The whole of the above will at once be recognised as forming a portion of the property of THE LATE ROBERT TAYLOR, close to the Paddington Brewery, and opposite the church of the Sacred Heart. The position is a rising one, and the property has a considerable prospective value. The division is made to suit the wants of small capitalists, to mechanics, and others, in search of residences for themselves.
Terms at sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 23rd October, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

GARRYOWEN HOUSE AND DOMAIN.
Distant about 2½ miles from Sydney, by Pyrmont and Glebe Island bridges.
Title—Unquestionable.
Terms, very liberal, at time of sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by John Ryan Brenan, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 26th November,
That very beautiful estate GARRYOWEN HOUSE and DOMAIN, consisting of 107½ acres.
The house stands on an area of 76 feet square, and is so arranged that the front drawing-room, hall, and dining room, can be thrown into one apartment, the full length of the house, with splendid back drawing-room opening into it by folding doors at one end; and breakfast, and other rooms at the opposite end, the whole forming a suite of apartments such as cannot be equalled in any house, public or private, throughout the Australian colonies. The bedrooms, offices, housekeeper and servants' apartments, and cellarage, are all in keeping with that portion of the house just described. Extensive stabling, coachhouses, stable yard and other out-offices.
The property is bounded on two sides by nearly a mile frontage to public roads, and has also nearly three-quarters of a mile frontage to Long Cove.
Will be sold as a whole, or with 50 acres, or more, as may be desired.
☞ For detailed advertisement see SYDNEY MORNING HERALD each Saturday till day of sale.

City and Suburban Properties.
By order of the Mortgagees and Trustees.

Preliminary Notice.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of December next, at 11 o'clock,
1st. The premises in No. 69, George-street North, directly opposite the vacant land lying between the Sailors' Home and the Mariner's Church, bounded on the north by premises now or lately belonging to John Gilchrist, Esq.
The dwelling-house fronting George-street was long known as the residence of Robert How, Esq., merchant, who also occupied the very extensive stores at the rear of the premises; at present tenanted by Mr. William Nicholson, who sublets the front premises to Mr. T. Williams. The large house contains ten rooms, kitchen, &c. In the yard are a two-roomed verandah dwelling, a three-stall stable, and sheds for carriages, drays, carts, or heavy merchandise.
The store is erected of stone, has four floors, with cart entrance direct from George-street. This portion of the property would hold several hundred tons of goods, and might be let off separately from the dwelling. Its close proximity to the Circular Quay, near Campbell's Wharf, makes it highly desirable for a merchant, whose goods might be stored within ten minutes after landing.
2. A shop and dwelling-house on the north side of Redfern-street, between George and Pitt streets, bounded on the west by Rokeby House.
3. A small property in George-street, Redfern
4. A property at the Glebe
5. A house and ground at Burwood fronting the Parramatta Road, near the Roman Catholic Chapel.
☞ Further particulars will be published.

Buyers, Buyers, Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has been instructed by Mr. Flyn to sell, at Mr. W. Fullager's Yards, on THURSDAY, 23rd October,
Two hundred and twenty head of prime fat cattle, just arrived fresh from the station.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGER has been instructed by Mr. Lemon, to sell, at his Yards, on THURSDAY, 23rd of October,
One hundred and fifty head of prime fat cattle.
In lots to suit purchasers.

In the Insolvent Estate of Thomas Laycock, of Putta.

JOHN B. LAVERACK has received instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee, to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th of November next, at 2 o'clock, at Mr. George Hall's Hotel, Windsor.
The whole of insolvent's interest in 100 acres of land, situated at Putta, on the Bulga Road, in the county of Hunter. A great portion of the land is cleared and under cultivation. The improvements consist of dwelling-house, stables, sheds, garden, &c.
Terms at sale.
No reserve.

Station for Sale in the Murrumbidgee District.

J. H. CLOUGH and CO. have received instructions from the Executors of the late Henry Osborne, Esq., to sell part of that well-known Station, called Urandaline, near Wagga Wagga, being part of Brookong,
The run comprises nearly a square block, containing about 120 square miles of boree and box country, lying in the district between the Billibong and Colombo Creeks, and the River Murrumbidgee, and is well grassed, and watered by the Urana Creek passing through the whole length, and is otherwise plentifully watered by substantial dams.
There are six shepherd's huts on the station.
The sheep run on [illegible] in flocks of from 2000 to 3000 sheep, and it is capable of carrying 12,000 sheep in all seasons.
Full particulars may be had on application to J. H. CLOUGH and CO., at their Wool Stores, Melbourne.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 13th October, 1862.
M'MULLEN v. M'GURREN.
FITZPATRICK AND OTHERS v. THE SAME.

ON THURSDAY, the twenty-third day of October instant, unless these writs be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at the Royal Hotel, Bathurst,
All the defendant's right, title, and interest, other than the equity of redemption, of, in, and to all that valuable property, situated on the Vale Road, Bathurst, opposite the residence of Mrs. Mutton, known as the Farmer's Arms, lately kept by Mr. Dillon, with the land adjoining, viz., 1¼ acres, fenced in.
The House has been erected only about five years, is verandahed, and most substantially built, being all stone walls two feet thick, and well fitted throughout with cedar; it contains six rooms, besides large dining-room, kitchen, outhouses, and good stable, and is situated in the most eligible part of the Vale Road for commanding a good business in and out of Bathurst.
The Bar is neatly fitted; in the yard is a well of excellent water, and a good kitchen garden in the rear.
ALSO, all the defendant's right, title, and interest, other than the equity of redemption, in and to seven allotments in the town of Bathurst.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£447 7 6
Gin	319 3 6
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	9 13 9
Whisky	83 13 0
Rum	839 6 0
Wine	66 6 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	58 10 10
Tobacco and snuff	323 10 0
Tea	0 0 3
Coffee and chicory	74 13 4
Sugar, unrefined	65 0 3
Opium	45 15 0
Pilotage	73 0 0
Dues	5 5 0
Total	£2406 4 5

It will be seen from our Parliamentary proceedings that, on the motion of Dr. Lang, a resolution confirming the desirability of granting a bonus in money for the promotion of the growth of cotton has been agreed to by the members of the Legislative Assembly by a large majority.

The Helen Wallace arrived to-day from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt, gunpowder, and general cargo.

The following general abstract, showing the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the Union Bank of Australia within the colony of New South Wales, taken from the several weekly statements during the quarter from the 1st July to the 30th September, 1862, is published in to day's *Gazette*:—

Liabilities: Notes in circulation not bearing interest, £40,208; bills in circulation not bearing interest, £6,231 18s. 10d.; deposits not bearing interest, £245,493 11s. 6d.; bearing interest, £86,600 9s. 1d.: total amount of liabilities, £378,533 13s. 5d. Assets: Coined gold and silver and other coined metals, £192,393 16s. 4d.; gold and silver in bullion or bars, £1172 6s. 7d.; landed property, £8000; notes and bills of other banks, £4154 5s. 4d.; balances due from other banks, £4 17s. 10d.; amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said bank from other banks, £247,780 15s. 9d.: total amount of assets, £453,506 1s. 10d. Amount of the capital stock paid up at the close of the quarter ended 30th September, 1862, £1,000,000. Rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 14 per cent. per annum. Amount of the last dividend declared, £70,000. Amount of the reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend, £285,997 6s. 9d.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. held yesterday an extensive sale of wines, spirits, beer, &c., on account of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co.; there was a good attendance of the trade, and for many parcels there was lively competition. The following were the rates obtained for the principal items:—Ports (Offley's well-known brands), 6s. 9d. to 17s. in bond; brandies low, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; Martell's, 12s.; champagne, 38s. to 40s.; bottled beer, quarts 9s. to 9s. 6d, pints 6s. 6d. To-day the same firm offered for sale, on account of Henry Moore, Esq., the cargo of Manila sugars ex Amalia; the attendance was numerous, and the greater portion of the cargo was placed at slightly improved rates; also coffee at 8d., Java rice £21.

THE EXODUS FROM AMERICA.

(*From the Times, August 26.*)

A GLANCE at New York may now be properly recommended to many an Englishman sitting at ease after breakfast, and reflecting upon the stupidity and ingratitude of his country. Why must he walk to his office, or jog there in the 'bus among all sorts of fellow travellers? Why must he be at his post exactly at ten, for two or three hours' double entry or copy-work? Why does no well-appointed brougham drive up to the door, and convey his portly person hither and thither along the well-watered or well-shaded roads? Why has he no better fare to look to than cold mutton? Why no better company than wife and children? Why has he not the *entrée* of many a place for which he is admirably qualified in his own estimation? Why could he not take his wife in a new dress to the last ball at the Mansion House? Why does his rector bow him out of the room as soon as he has paid his annual subscription to the parish charities? Why does he get few invitations except to bazaars, to *soirées* of five thousand, to phrenological lectures, and to hear Mrs. Fugue play impossible music at her annual crush in Warwick-square? Why does his wife allow him only half-a-crown a day pocket-money and audit its expenditure? Why is he getting gray at forty? Why did the policeman confound him with the rabble when he stood to see the company arrive at the Russian Ambassador's. Why does a dire suspicion molest his soul that poverty has left its mark on his physiognomy, that solitude has glazed his eye, and adversity told its tale on his once springy step and erect bearing? Life, indeed, has lost many of its charms since he diffused, in a genial hospitality, his sisters' portions at College, and ran the round of provincial amusements on a brother's generosity. How is it that, with these brilliant antecedents, he has now nothing to look forward to in the long vista of years but work, work, work—office work, warehouse work, clerical work—stupid work anyhow, far below his natural genius and rightful ambition? There must be something very wrong in the state of society. Somebody or something must have kept him down and condemned him to drudgery. Was he made to enter sales of candles, or to teach the Catechism? It could not be. England is not the country for a gentleman to live in.

Transport yourself to New York, my good fellow, and then see how you like it. We will suppose you—and we know you will appreciate the supposition—a few years younger, nearer twenty than forty, nearer ten stone than sixteen, and with a Hebe for your wife. You shall not yet be much troubled with indigestion. You shall have light work, good pay, and the run of the bars and drawing-rooms at several hotels. The world is still before you. Like almost everybody else in good society at New York, you were always a Southerner at heart, glad to hear of the Federal reverses, and ready to send a bit of news every now and then to a Southern acquaintance. At New York just now the thermometer is something over 90; and you find nature cannot be sustained without a frequent visit to the bar, an occasional siesta, and doing as little as possible. At a few minutes' walk from your residence you may see ships go off any day to the war, full of simpletons who have been caught by the bounty, and who perhaps have no other means of subsistence. You may also see ships arriving full of yellow living skeletons, maimed and wounded men, wrecks of humanity, who have to be carried ashore; and long boxes containing something packed in ice. Such are the outgoings, such the incomings, of your port on account of the war. Thus far, till the other day, it remained a nicely balanced question between your politics and your purse. The disappearance of gold and silver, of customers, of trade, except for warlike stores; the insolvency of your friends; and the death, mutilation, or ruin of a friend you happen to care about, are not agreeable circumstances; but you are borne up by a strong political feeling, and by the hourly reflection that "you always said it would be so." But all at once there comes an event which equally confirms your prophetic sagacity, but which somehow you did not realise in its personal bearings. There is a conscription, you are drawn, and you must go off to reinforce M'Clellan on the banks of the James, unless you can pay a fabulous number of dollars to find a substitute. You have not twenty dollars within reach. You were always sure M'Clellan was an impostor, that his army must perish or surrender, and that in any case the odds are greatly against a man's return to New York sound in wind and limb. Or your destination is to keep up the number at New Orleans, where there is no fighting but much disease, and daily rumours of an evacuation. Or you may find yourself, after a night's rest at Washington, a good way down the Shenandoah, where there are "heavy reconnaissances" that cost three or four thousand killed and wounded a day. This is your only prospect. You must fight unless you can denationalise yourself. You were born in a lively little Irish town, but have been at New York six or seven years, and have been a citizen chiefly to vote against Seward and his friends. So you cannot help yourself. After a few days' drill arms are put into your hands, and you are sent off to one of the many scenes of war, where you land just in time to take part in a gallant retreat, to be shot through the body, to be galloped over and trodden down by horse and foot, to lie in the mud all night, and wake from a hideous trance to sun, flies, and Confederate bayonets, the next morning. To any ordinary man this sudden wrench from his home and his usual avocations is much like that one of the historians of the Empire tells us of. One of the emperors, in his amphitheatre, wearied with the ordinary performances, looked around on the vast multitude, when his eye rested on a sleek, jolly citizen, who, with his wife and children about him, was giving way to uproarious merriment at some turn of the "games" below. "Put a sword into that man's hand," he said, "and let him fight a lion;" upon which the unhappy citizen immediately found himself the observed of all observers, in the middle of the arena, neatly arrayed for combat, with a hungry lion for his antagonist.

It appears that foreigners of all nations are crowding the quays, struggling to get aboard the packet ships to the old country. Our own fellow-countrymen, however, from across the Channel are the strongest examples of this singular home sickness. Since the announcement of the conscription the actual flight has been at the rate of a thousand a day. The Consular offices are crowded with Irishmen begging for passports, and evidently apprehending the day when these may not be so readily granted as they are now. Nor do they appear to contemplate an early termination of the war and a return to their newly-adopted country. They wish to be out of it anyhow, and say "Good bye" to it for ever. Crowds are flocking over the border into Canada, where they will be welcome. At home, we confess we look with some distrust to the arrival of a number of men who will not easily place themselves, and who may not, perhaps, have learnt the lesson this collapse of Republican institutions should have taught them. But, as the war proceeds, and as first one expedient is exhausted, then another, everybody will escape from the unhappy country who can. New York is now, to all practical purposes, under a military dictatorship, and will be governed solely with a view to the exigencies of the war. Already, it is said, the terror of the conscription has filled up the lists of the officers recruiting for the two successive calls for volunteers. It is better to enter for nine months or twelve months than to be pressed into the service on any terms that may hereafter be laid down. For the present, therefore, the American Government flatters itself it has a good supply of men, and it promises to retrieve its many recent disasters. It does not explain how it is that, in spite of a population double that of the Confederates, and a great superiority in money and means of transport, the Federal generals always find themselves fearfully outnumbered. With the conscription this can no longer be the case. We shall now see the American citizens fighting their own cause themselves, without the aid of Irish or German auxiliaries.

SUGAR-BEET.—On various occasions we have advocated the growth of sugar-beet for the manufacture of sugar and the distillation of alcohol. Several facts have recently become known to us illustrative of the suitability of the Australian climate for the growth of beetroot. We understand that an experiment has recently been made by Captain Cole, with the view of ascertaining what weight of sugar-beet could be produced on a given area. The result attained was, that one acre of sandy soil produced the enormous weight of 170 tons. Such a crop, however, must only be regarded as proving what the climate, and probably heavily-manured soil, can produce, as such a heavy yield does not prove that much sugar or spirit could be obtained from an acre. It has been found that a very heavy crop produces very little sugar, and consequently very little spirit, should distillation be adopted. As a general rule, a small crop yields most sugar. If land is heavily manured, the beet grows to a large size, but contains more water than saccharine matter. In England a yield of twenty tons to the acre is reckoned a fair average crop, and for the manufacture of sugar or the distillation of alcohol such a crop is reckoned worth £50 per acre. Now the experiment made by the Hon. Captain Cole has proved what an enormous weight one acre will produce, but it remains to be shown what quantity of first-class beet for the manufacture of sugar can be grown on an acre of land in Australia, where, the heat being greater than in England, more saccharine matter is sure to be present. In any attempts to grow sugar-beet a medium and not a large crop should be experimented with. We have recently heard that some one in the neighbourhood of Geelong tried the growth of beet, and then attempted the manufacture of sugar from it; but after expending some £300 or £400, he failed to extract sugar, and therefore got no return. It is highly probable that he produced a crop far too heavy for the purpose, or else that he did not understand the necessary process. It is to be hoped that Captain Cole, or some other enterprising colonist, will experiment further, and ascertain what quantity of sugar can be produced from a given area. The chief points to be attended to will be, to grow a medium crop without much forcing, and to have the beets gathered at the proper time, when they are properly ripened.—*The Yeoman.*

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mrs. JULIA NIXON, relict of the late William Nixon, are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 23rd instant. The procession to move from her late residence, No. 145, Clarence-street, at 3 o'clock precisely. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. WILLIAM WHEELER are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock. The procession will move from his late residence, Sussex-street, at the above hour precisely.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN BARLOW are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his deceased son WILLIAM, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON. The procession to move from his residence, the Pineapple Inn, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South Head Road.

TO PLASTERERS, PAINTERS, &c.—TENDERS are invited—
1. Plasterers' work, labour only
2. Painting and Glazing, labour and material

For a House and outbuildings, at Concord.

The plans and specification may be seen on application to Mr. W. BAILEY, builder, Newtown, to whom sealed tenders, initialled H. D. B., are to be addressed on or before the 10th November next.

The acceptance of the lowest or any tender will be optional.

THE WARATAH COAL COMPANY.—Capital £60,000, in 10,000 Shares of £6 each. To be Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS W. SMART, Chairman.
BENJAMIN DARLEY
THOMAS GROVE
THOMAS S. MORT
CHARLES SMITH.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of working extensive coal-mines at Waratah, near Newcastle.

The property consists of about 1450 acres of land, leasehold selections, under the Crown Lands Act, of which it is intended to secure, as permitted by the terms of the Act, the grant in fee simple of the greater portion.

The land has been proved to contain a seam of coal about 13 feet thick, admittedly of the finest description yet discovered in New South Wales, and can be worked at a considerably less cost than any other coal-field in the district.

The tunnels displaying the seam are now open to inspection and ready for working. They are situated within three quarters of a mile of the Great Northern line of railway. The junction with which line will be distant from the shipping cranes at Newcastle only three miles.

The line of way is in course of formation, and the rails, waggons, locomotive and all necessary plant for working the mines on a very large scale, have been ordered some months ago from England.

Application is being made to Parliament for permission to extend this line to land held by the Company on the banks of the Hunter River, a distance of two miles from the Great Northern Railway.

This extension could be carried over nearly a dead level, and would permit of the shipment of coal in large quantities from the Company's own shoots—there being sufficient depth of water from the intended wharf down channel for vessels drawing sixteen feet. This facility, in addition to the outlet available through the ordinary shipping place at Newcastle, would give peculiar and important advantages to the Company for expediting the loading and despatch of vessels taking their coal.

The proprietors retain as the value of their interest 5000 paid up shares, and offer for allotment 5000 shares, to form the working capital of the Company, on the following terms, viz.:—Two pounds per share on allotment, and the remaining four pounds per share as called for, the calls to be made at intervals of not less than three months, each call not to exceed one pound per share.

The proprietors have determined that the profits of each half-year shall be appropriated to the payment of a dividend upon the paid-up capital of the company, and if for any half-year the profits shall not amount to a sum equal to 5 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital, then the holders of the 5000 shares now offered to the public shall be entitled to claim the whole profits up to such rate, and the surplus after such payment shall be divided amongst the holders of the reserved shares.

Applications for shares in the following form, to be made on or before the 31st instant, to the directors—addressed to the secretary, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street; or to Messrs. LENNON and CAPE, Messrs. BARTON and SON, or Mr. MULLENS, brokers.

T. W. SMART.

To the Directors of the Waratah Coal Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to request that you will allot me shares in the Waratah Coal Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me; to pay the calls as specified in the prospectus, and to sign the Deed of Settlement when requested to do so.

Name
Address
Dated the October, 1862.

PROSPECTUS of an INCREASE of the CAPITAL, and EXTENSION of the OPERATIONS of the QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, by the creation of new shares and purchase of additional boats.

Present capital	£25,000	in 2500	shares of £10 each.
Proposed increase	35,000	„ 3500	„
Making an aggregate of	£60,000	„ 6000	„

Liability "limited" by Act of Incorporation.

DIRECTORS.
George Raff, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman.
John Petrie, Esq., Alderman.
Henry Buckley, Esq., Auditor-General.
Thomas Blacket Stephens, Esq., Mayor.
Robert Douglas, Esq., J.P.

SECRETARY.
John Stephens, Esq.

SOLICITOR.
Hon. D. F. Roberts, Esq., M.L.C.

BANKERS.
Union Bank of Australia.

Principal Offices at Brisbane, Queensland, with agencies at Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton.

Present Steam Property of the Company.—The new boat Queensland, 287 tons register, 120-horse power, employed in the trade between Brisbane and Rockhampton, and the intermediate ports.

THE QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY was formed in November, 1860, for the purpose of permanently establishing steam communication between the various ports in this colony, by means of a large and influential local proprietary, operating under the usual provisions of a Joint Stock Association. Their first boat, the Queensland, was contracted for with the eminent firm of Messrs. A. and J. Inglis of Glasgow, and faithfully built under the superintendence of an experienced engineer, sent home for the purpose. Her tonnage is 287 tons register, and 120-horse power, with berth accommodation for thirty cabin, and a like number of steerage, passengers, and stowage for 300 bales of wool on a light draught of water. Since her arrival in June last, her gross earnings have averaged £400 per trip, exclusive of the subsidy for the mail service between Brisbane, Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton, for which the company have a contract with the Government for three years from the 1st April, 1862, at the rate of £3500 per annum. At the specified rate of gross receipts per trip, there is sufficient, after paying working expenses, insurance on £16,000, and allowing for wear and tear, to permit the appropriation of a net profit of fifteen per cent. per annum on the cost of the boat.

These encouraging results, in the face of a very active competition,—apart from the obvious advantage of having some control over our own carrying trade,—induce the directors to avail themselves, at an earlier date than was originally contemplated, of those provisions of the deed of settlement which authorise an increase of the capital, and an enlargement of the operations of the company. With a resident proprietary, comprising one hundred and twenty shareholders,—including among their number the consignees of three-fourths of the cargo arriving in Brisbane coastwise, as well as a large proportion of the shippers of wool and other export produce,—it is believed that there cannot be a doubt of the remunerative employment of the additional capital now sought to be raised. It has, in fact, been ascertained that the shareholders of this company alone have during the past year paid no less a sum than £30,000 for freight on goods between Brisbane and Sydney.

It has, therefore, been determined, at a special general meeting of the proprietors, called for the purpose, to increase the capital of the Company to £60,000, in 6000 shares of £10 each. With this augmentation of resources, it is proposed to build in England two new steamers, of a description specially suitable to the southern trade, and which can eventually be used northward, as the trade further develops itself in that direction. As soon as the new share list is sufficiently advanced, the Directors propose to send home a competent person to superintend the building of these boats, and with a special view to all the latest improvements in relation to speed, &c., in so far as they consist with carrying capacity and economical working. The construction will also admit of arrangements for carrying stock in quantity—a trade which, it is believed, could be cultivated with advantage, if proper facilities and reasonable rates were available to the community.

Several influential gentlemen, resident in Sydney, but largely interested in Queensland, having represented that it would be advisable to reserve a portion of the new shares for allotment in New South Wales,—and the Directors being impressed with the desirability of securing local influence and connection in a quarter whence much of their future business will be derived, have decided to reserve two thousand five hundred shares for allotment in the neighbouring colony.

It is proposed that the number of Directors be increased to eight, three of whom, to be elected by the New South Wales proprietary, shall be resident in Sydney, and have full control over the Company's Agent and operations there.

The requisite alterations in the deed of settlement, to provide for the proposed arrangements, will be made at an early date.

The additional shares will be payable as follows—namely, £1 in cash within one month from date of allotment, and the remainder by bills of equal amounts at three, six, nine, twelve, and fifteen months from one month after date of allotment. The interest of the holders of the new series to commence from the date of their executing the deed of settlement, and the new proprietors to receive dividend on their capital as paid up.

Applications for shares to be made to the secretary, at the company's office, Brisbane, and (in relation to the reserve for New South Wales) to the following gentlemen in Sydney, namely:—

HENRY PRINCE, Esq.
EDWARD FLOOD, Esq.
J. B. RUNDLE, Esq.
PETER N. RUSSELL, Esq.

Who have consented to act provisionally for the receipt of applications there.

JOHN STEPHENS, secretary.
Brisbane, 17th October, 1862.

With reference to the above prospectus, applications in the annexed form, for the shares reserved for New South Wales, may be made, on or before the 30th day of November, to the Provisional Committee, care of Mr. GEOFFREY EAGAR, Nos. 1 and 3, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, where the prospectus, and forms of application, and all information connected with the proposed extension, may be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you will allot to me shares of £10 each in this undertaking, and I agree to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, to pay the deposit of £1 each within one month after date of allotment, and give promissory notes for the remainder at three, six, nine, twelve, and fifteen months, from one month after date of allotment, for £1 16s. respectively on each share, and sign the deed of settlement when required.

Full Christian and Surname......................
Address......................................
Date...

IN the ASSIGNED ESTATE of Miss JANE CARTER, Draper, &c., 13 and 15, Parramatta-street, Sydney.—TENDERS are invited for the stock of drapery, prints, hosiery, dresses, ribbons, &c., &c., in the above estate, on or before the 21st instant, addressed to the trustees, care of Messrs. F. Giles and Co., Denison House, George-street. Parties desirous of tendering may view the stock on the premises, as above.

IN the ASSIGNED ESTATE of Miss JANE CARTER, Draper, &c., 13 and 15, Parramatta-street, Sydney.—All ACCOUNTS against the above estate are requested to be sent to the trustees, care of Messrs. F. Giles and Co., Denison House, George-street, within seven days of this date. 14th October.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, made in a cause wherein SARAH FLETCHER is plaintiff, and WILLIAM HELLYER is defendant, the creditors of EDWARD FLETCHER, late of the city of Sydney, in the said colony, ironmonger, deceased, who died on or about the 27th day of December, 1854, are forthwith to come in and prove their debts before the Master in Equity of the said Court, at his office, Supreme Court-house, King-street, Sydney; or, in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Dated this sixteenth day of October, A.D. 1862.
GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,
Master in Equity.
HOLDEN and M'CARTHY, plaintiff's solicitors, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, GEORGE EVANS, of No. 192, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, formerly serving under articles of clerkship with James Husband, an attorney, solicitor, and proctor, of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, intend on the last day of the present term, to apply to the said Court for my admission as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor thereof. Dated this twenty-first day of October, A.D., 1862. GEORGE EVANS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, HENRY O'MEAGHER, of Maitland, in the Colony of New South Wales, formerly serving under Articles of Clerkship with Joseph O'Meagher, of Maitland, aforesaid, an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, intend, on the last day of the now next ensuing term, to apply to the said Court for my admission as an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor thereof.

HENRY O'MEAGHER.
Dated the fourth day of October, A.D. 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, WALTER BOURNE ALLEN, of Toxteth Park, Glebe, near the city of Sydney, lately serving under Articles of Clerkship to George Wigram Allen, Esq., of No. 124, Elizabeth-street, Sydney aforesaid, one of the Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors of this honourable Court, intend to apply on the last day of the present term to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the said Court.

WALTER ALLEN.
Dated this 22nd day of October, A.D. 1862.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between ABRAM BRIERLEY, THOMAS JOHN DEAN (both of whom are now in England), and the undersigned JAMES MOORES, under the firm of Brierley, Dean, and Company, at Sydney, and of Brierley and Company, in England, was DISSOLVED on the twenty-first day of November last. Dated this twenty-first day of October, 1862.

JAMES MOORES.
Witness—WILLIAM SPAIN.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that I, ALFRED WILLIAM CASTLE, of No. 45, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, lately serving under articles of clerkship to William Deane, Esquire, one of the attorneys of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, intend to apply, on the last day of the present term, to be admitted as an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the said Court.

Dated this third day of October, A.D. 1862.
ALFRED WILLIAM CASTLE.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

SYDNEY MUSIC HALL.—Ex late shipments.—ERARD'S British-manufactured cottage PIANOFORTES, three-string, repeater-action, &c., in elegant designs.

COLLARD and COLLARD'S Pianofortes, with all the latest improvements.

BROADWOOD'S Cottage Pianofortes, in the newest style.

KIRKMAN'S Pianofortes, 7 octaves, trichord, in chaste designs.

MURPHY'S PIANOFORTES, on the most improved principles.

Ex Morning Star—CADBY'S Pianofortes, with and without patent iron bracings, in improved designs.

CHAPPELL'S Pianofortes, with all the modern improvements.

Second-hand Pianofortes, at very reduced prices.

HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, EVANS, WHEATSTONE, and CADBY, in every model; a large variety to select from. Also 4, 4½, and 5 octave, at reduced prices.

BOOSEY'S and DISTIN'S Military Instruments, of every description.

Ex Morning Star—NEW and POPULAR MUSIC, in songs, duets, pianoforte arrangements, dance music, &c., by all the established composers of the day.

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and all descriptions of musical instruments tuned and repaired.

J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-street.

ERARD'S Rosewood Cottage Pianofortes of seven octaves, three strings throughout, with soft and loud pedal, patent repeater action, &c.

ERARD'S Grand Pianos, in rosewood and mahogany, with all the recent improvements.

BROADWOOD'S and SON'S Cottage and Semi-cottage Pianos, in great variety, ex late shipments.

Ex Lochiel.—Aucher's celebrated Cottage Pianofortes of seven octaves, trichord and patent repeater action; a large number to select from, with or without the much admired folding key-board.

Ex Lochiel—COLLARD and COLLARD'S rosewood cottage Piano, in the newest and most elegant designs.

Ex Neville.—MURPHY'S and D'ALMAINE'S Cottage and Semi-cottage Pianos; a large assortment at low prices.

ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS, from the cheapest model upwards, for sale at reduced prices.

NEW MUSIC in great variety, from the principal London houses.

VIOLINS, from fifteen shillings to thirty pounds each.

ROMAN Violin, Violoncello, Guitar, and Harp Strings, imported from Italy direct, wholesale and retail.

W. H. PALING, agent for Erard, 83, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

PIANOS for SALE or HIRE, with option of purchase. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

ON VIEW, a fine 16-feet Organ, free foot pedal, effectual swell. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

HARMONIUMS.—The undersigned have just received, ex Morning Star, a large and varied stock of Harmoniums, which will be sold at the smallest possible profit. D. BUIST and SON, 235, George-street.

TWENTY-SIX GUINEAS only for a handsome Rosewood Cottage PIANOFORTE, by a good London maker; full compass and all recent improvements. PECK'S Music Repository, 387, George-street.

NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS, lately received—

The Public Life of Lord Macaulay, by the Rev. F. Arnold, 18s 6d, post paid 19s 6d
The Recreations of a Country Parson, 5s 6d, post paid 6s 6d
Herzegovina; or Omer Pacha and his Christian Rebels, 12s, post paid 13s
Italy under Victor Emmanuel; a Personal Narrative, by Count C. Arrivabene, 2 vols., £2, post paid £2 3s
The History of Gibraltar and of its Political Relation to Events in Europe, by Captain Sayer, 24s, post paid 25s 6d
Democracy in America, by Alexis De Tocqueville, 2 vols., 28s, post paid 30s 6d
Nesbit's Complete Treatise on Practical Land-Surveying in all its departments, 15s, post paid 16s
Replies to Essays and Reviews, second edition, 15s, post paid 16s 6d
Reminiscences of the Life and Character of Cavour, by William de la Rive, 11s, post paid 12s
Hughes' Manual of Geography, 9s 6d, post paid 10s 6d
Hislop's Proverbs of Scotland, 7s 6d, post paid 8s 6d
Smiles' Self-Help, with Illustrations of Character and Conduct, 7s 6d, post paid 8s 3d
Sala's Accepted Addresses, 9s 6d, post paid 10s
Ramsay's Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character, 1 vol. complete, 7s 6d, post paid 8s 6d
Howard's Athletic and Gymnastic Exercises, 70 illustrations, 9s 6d, post paid 10s
Symington's Pen and Pencil Sketches of Faroe and Iceland, 51 illustrations, 14s, post paid 15s
Hall's Tales of Woman's Trials, 16 illustrations, 9s 6d, post paid 11s
Slavery and Secession in America, Historical and Economical, by T. Ellison, 11s, post paid 12s
Cummings' the Great Tribulation, or Things Coming on the Earth, 9s 6d, post paid 10s 3d
Cummings' The End, or the Proximate Signs of the Close of this Dispensation, 7s, post paid 7s 6d
The Dead Shot, or Sportsman's Complete Guide, 6s 6d, post paid 7s
Paul Ferroll, a Tale, 2s 6d, post paid 3s
Why Paul Ferroll Killed his Wife, 6s 6d, post paid 7s
The Prairie and Overland Traveller, by Captain Marcey, 4s 6d, post paid 5s
Botanic Guide to Health and the Natural Pathology of Disease, by A. L. Coffin, 7s, post paid 7s 6d
Channing's Complete Works, 2 vols., 10s 6d, post paid 12s
Eliot's Adam Bede, 2 vols., best edition, 13s, post paid 14s 6d
—— The Mill on the Floss, 2 vols., best edition, 13s, post paid 14s 6d
—— Scenes of Clerical Life, 2 vols., best edition, 13s, post paid 14s 6d
Thackeray's Esmond, a Story of Queen Anne's Reign, 7s 6d, post paid 8s 6d
—— The Four Georges, illustrations, 6s 6d, post paid 7s 3d
Melville's Kate Coventry, an autobiography, 6s 6d, post paid 7s 6d
—— Digby Grand, an autobiography, 6s 6d, post paid 7s 3d
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